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MEDULLA
MEDICINÆ UNIVERSÆ:

OR, THE

Heart's Blood of Medicine,

BEING A

NEW COMPENDIOUS

DISPENSATORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

WITH

A COMMENT

SUBJOINED TO EACH PRESCRIPTION;

AND AN

APPENDIX

ANNEXED

CONCERNING BLEEDING.

By JOHN THEOBALD, M. D.

SANCTIONED BY THE KING'S PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, THE
SURGEON-GENERAL, AND APOTHECARY-GENERAL.

GLASGOW:

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1814.



DEDICATION.

TO

A. ADDINGTON, M. D.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to inscribe the *MEDULLA MEDICINÆ UNIVERSÆ* to your favourite Name. I hope I shall not offend by the liberty I am taking in regard of this unauthorised address. But should this happen to be actually the case, I shall be under the less uneasiness, as you have become accessory to your own trouble by an uncommon politeness and obliging behaviour, which have laid me under an irresistible impulse of paying you in return this public respect.

When distinguished medical and philosophical endowments are accompanied with an extraordinary complacency of manners, the character becomes truly amiable; and we are wont to contemplate, with a kind of veneration, great literary

accomplishments, when they centre in a person furnished by nature with a singular humanity and beneficence. Hence it is by no means astonishing, that you should be making, throughout our august Metropolis, such a rapid progress towards establishing yourself in full reputation: which event I have the pleasure, without fear of contradiction, to pronounce, will not in the least be owing to any customary caprice of fortune, but be altogether derived from a real, genuine, intrinsic merit.

That a prosperity may attend you equal to your abilities and engaging deportment, is the sincere and most ardent wish of,

SIR,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN THEOBALD.

THE

PREFACE.

THE MEDULLA MEDICINÆ UNIVERSÆ, I have the pleasure to find, has met with a very favourable reception from the world. And, indeed, the Gentlemen, who, in obedience to His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S commands, were employed in compiling it, have undoubtedly given an incontestible proof of their medical sagacity; the result of their deliberations, on this occasion, being a remarkable instance to what a narrow compass solid judgment and long experience, can reduce the prescribing province.

In order to render the plan still more complete, I have subjoined a large additional APPENDIX to it, containing various extemporaneous forms (accompanied with a detail of the virtues of every particular prescription), corresponding with most medical intentions of cure. For, however well adapted the MEDULLA, &c. might be to the removal of disorders incident to the human body, yet a variety of forms would not, I conceived, be disagreeable to those Gentlemen who should have the care of sick persons, inasmuch as such sick frequently grow weary of the same identical medicine, let it be never so proper for them; not to mention several compositions devoted purely to the treatment necessary for the Fair Sex, and some occasional hints in respect of Children; and, by way of corollary to the whole, I have sketched out some directions concerning BLEEDING.

There is one point that is very minutely and circumstantially handled in this

Piece, as it is of a pretty extensive nature, and apt, besides, (by young practitioners at least) to be but superficially understood, namely a GONORRHŒA. The entire process of that distemper, from the beginning to the end, with its symptoms and concomitants, is set forth with all imaginable candour, and without the least reserve; and a method laid down for its cure, confirmed by a long successful practice in regard of that unlucky disorder.

Moreover, that nothing might be omitted, which could in the least degree contribute to any kind of utility, Indexes are subjoined, regulated in the exactest manner possible, of the various diseases that occur, and of the remedies appropriated to the particular cases. And there is one farther circumstance attending the following Piece, viz. whatever relates to the cure of the maladies specified in it, is delivered throughout in so plain and familiar a

style, that any person of sagacity may be his own physician: the whole being calculated for the benefit of the community no less than for that of the FACULTY of PHYSIC.

JOHN THEOBALD.

MEDULLA

MEDICINÆ UNIVERSÆ:

SIVE

MATERIA PHARMACEUTICA

IN ARCTUM COMPENDIUM REDACTA.

CATALOGUS

REMEDIORUM.

Bolus Anti-Dysentericus.

℞. PHILON. Roman. ʒss.
Rhabarb. Pulv. ʒss.
Syrup. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Cataplasma Sinapinum.

℞. Farin. Semin. Sinapin.
Avenac. ana p. æ.
Acet. q. s. Misce.

Collyrium e Vitriolo.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ʒviiij.
Vitriol. Alb. ʒss. Misce.

Decoctum Anti-Emeticum et Febrifugum.

℞. Sal. Absinth. ʒvj.
 Coq. in Aq. Fontan. ℔iij.
 Despuma, deinde instilla gradatim.
 Sp. Vitriol. q. s. ad saturationem, et adde
 Aq. Alexeter. Spirituos. Sacch. Alb.
 ana ʒiij. Misce.

Decoctum Peruvianum.

℞. Cort. Peruvian. Pulv. ʒij. Nitr. ʒss.
 Coq. in Aq. Fontan. ℔iij. ad Dimidias,
 et Cola.
 Dosis ab ʒij ad ʒiij sextis Horis.

Decoctum Serpentariæ.

℞. Rad. Serpentar. Virginian. Contus. ʒiij.
 Aq. Fontan. ℔j. Coq. ad Medias.
 Colatur. add. Tinctur. Thebaic. Gutt.
 xxx. Spir. Sal. Vol. Oleos. ʒj.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. ʒss. Misce.

Electarium Astringens.

℞. Pulv. e Bol. cum Opio.
 Nuc. Moschat. Tost. ana ʒij.
 Syr. e Mecon. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. a ʒss ad ʒij cum Julap. Cretac.

Electarium Alexeterium.

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. Comp. ℥ij.
 Rad. Serpentar. Virgin. Pulv. ℥j.
 Syr. e Cortic Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ʒss sexta quaque Hora cum Julap.
 Diaphoretic.

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞. Cons. Ros. Rubr. ℥iij. Balsam. Locatell.
 ℥ij. Syrup. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ʒss. urgente Tussi. add. pro re
 nata Balsam. Sulph. Terebinth. ʒss.

Electarium Diaphoreticum.

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. Comp. ℥ij.
 Nitr. Depurat. ℥j. Syr. e Cortic Au-
 rant q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ʒss. sexta quaque Hora.

Electarium ad Gonorrhœam Virulentam.

℞. Electar. Lenitiv. ℥iij.
 Rad. Jalap. Pulv. ℥iij.
 Nitr. Depurat. ʒjss.
 Syrup. Simpl. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ʒjss primo Mane et Hora Somni.

Electarium ad Gonorrhœam post Inflammationem.

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥iv. Balsam. Copaiv. ℥ij.
 Pul. Rhei, ℥ss. Gum. Guaiac. Nitr.
 Dep. ana ℥j.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurantior. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Hæmorrhoidale.

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥ij. Flor. Sulph. ℥ss.
 Nitr. Depurat. ℥ij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ℥j. bis in Die.

Electarium Hydropicum.

℞. Gambog. Pulv. ℥jss. Crem. Tart.
 Pulv. ℥j.
 Zinzib. Pulv. ℥ss. Syr. Alb. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ℥ss primo Mane.

Electarium Jalapii.

℞. Rad. Jalap. Pulv. ℥ij. Zinzib. Pulv.
 ℥ij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. a ℥ss ad ℥ij primo Mane.

Electarium Ictericum.

℞. Sapon. Castiliens. ℥iij.
 Rhei Pulv. Spec. Hier. Picr. ana ℥ss.

Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. ab 3ss ad 3j bis in Die.
 Add. pro re nata Limatur. Mart. 3ss.

Electarium Peruvianum.

℞. Cortic. Peruvian. Pulv. 3iij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. a 3j ad 3jss secunda vel tertia
 quaque Hora, intermittente Parox-
 ysmo, ad vices sedecim cum Julap.
 Commun.
 Add. pro re nata Rad. Serpentar. Virg.
 Pulv. 3j.

*Electarium ad Alvi Profluvium, sive Diar-
 rhœam.*

℞. Diascord. 3iij. Rhabarb. Pulv. 3j.
 Syr. e Mecon. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. 3ij. cum Julap. Cretac.

Electarium Rheumaticum.

℞. Cons. Cortic. Aurantior. 3ij.
 Cinnabar. Antimon. Lævigat. 3jss.
 Gumm. Guaiac. Pulv. 3j.
 Cortic. Winteran. Pulv. 3iij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Autant. q. s. Misce.
 Cap. 3j. Mane et Vesperi.

Electarium Stomachicum et Scorbuticum.

- ℞. Conserv. Cortic. Aurantior. ℥iv.
 Zinziber. Condit. ℥jss.
 Cort. Winteran. Pulv. ℥j.
 Rubigin. Mart. ℥ij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Sudorificum.

- ℞. Theriac. Andromach. q. v. ℥ss. ad ℥j.
 Cap. cum Julap. Volatil. ℥j. ad ℥j. sexta quag. Hora.

Emplastrum Attrahens.

- ℞. Resin. Flav. Cer. Flav. ana ℥iij.
 Sev. Ovill. Depurat. ℥j. M. F. Emplastrum, s. a.

Emplastrum Commune.

- ℞. Ol. Olivar. ℥viiij.
 Litharg. subtilissime Trit. ℥v.
 Aq. Fontan. ℥ij. M. F. Emplastr. s. a.

Emplastrum Commune Adhæsivum.

- ℞. Emplastr. Commun. ℥iij.
 Pic. Burgund. ℥iij. M. F. Emplastr. s. a.

Emplastrum Vesicatorium.

- ℞. Cantharid. ℥vj. Resin, Flav. Cer. Flav. ana ℥j.

Sev. Ovill. Depurat. ℥iv. Acet. ℥viij.
M. F. Emplastrum s. a.

Emulsio Oleosa

℞. Ol. Olivar. ℥jss. Syr. Alb. ℥j.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. Sp. C. C. per se ℥ss.
Agitata Phiala fiat Emulsio.
Cap. Coch. iij. vel iv. subinde.

Enema Commune.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ℥xij. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥ij.
Sal. Commun. ℥iij. Misce.

Enema Dysentericum.

℞. Amyl. ℥jss. Solv. Coquendo in Aq.
Font. ℥vj. et add. Ther. Androm. ℥ij.
M. F. Enema, statim post sedem injici-
endum.

Enema Saponaceum.

℞. Sapon. Mollis ℥ss.
Solv. in Aq. Fontan. ℥x.

Enema Terebinthinatum.

℞. Decoct. Flor. Chamæm. ℥x.
Terebinthin. (Vitell. Ov. Solut.)
Mellis ana ℥ss. Misce.

Gargarisma.

℞. Aq. Hord. ℥ij. Mell. ℥iij.
 Add. pro re nata Acet. ℥ij.
 Vel Sp. Sal. Armon. ℥ij. Misce.

Gargarisma Leniens.

℞. Semin. Lin. ℥ss. Coq. fere ad Syrupi
 Consistentiam. Colatur. add. Mell. ℥ij.
 Misce.

Infusum Pectorale.

℞. Fol. Heder. Terrestr. M. ij.
 Rad. Glycyrrhiz. Incis. ℥ij.
 Infund. per Horas tres. in Decoct. Hord.
 Bullient. Cong. j, et cola.
 Si addantur Mann. ℥vi. Nitr. Depurat. ℥vi.
 Fit Infusum solutivum.

Infusum Rosarum Rubrarum.

℞. Fol. Ros. Rubr. ℥vj. infund. per
 Horas tres in Aq. Font. bullient. ℥iij.
 Colatur. frigid. add. Ol. Vitriol. ℥ss.
 Misce.

Julapium Commune.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ℥bj.
 Alexeter. Spirituos. ℥jss.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurantior. ℥vj. Misce.

Julapium Cretaceum.

℞. Cret. Alb. ppt. ℥j. Gumm. Arabic.
 ℥ss. Sacch. Alb. ℥j. Super-affund. Aq.
 Bullient: ℔ij. et add. Aq. Cinnamom.
 Spirituos. ℥j. Misce.

Julapium Diaphoreticum.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ℔ij.
 Alexeter. Spirituos. cum Acet. ℥vj.
 Syrup. e Cortic. Aurantior. ℥iij. Misce.

Julapium Moschatum.

℞. Mosch. ℥j. Sacchar. Albissim. ℥ij.
 Terantur simul, et add. Aq. Fontan.
 ℥x. Cinnam. Spirituos. ℥iv. Misce.
 Cap. Cochl. ij vel iij in Singultu, &c.

Julapium Volatile.

℞. Sal. Vol. C. C. ℥ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ℔jss.
 Alexeter. Spirituos. ℥jss.
 Sacchar. Alb. ℥j. Misce.

Lambativum Commune.

℞. Ol. Olivar. ℥iij. Syr. Alb. ℥ij.
 Cons. Ros. Rubr. ℥ss. Ol. Vitriol. ℥ss.
 Misce.

Mistura Anti-Emetica, et Febrifuga.

℞. Sal. Absinth. ℥ij. Succ. Limon. ℥iij.
 Aq. Fontan. ℥vj.
 Cinnamom. Spirituos. ℥j.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurantior. ℥vj. Misce.
 Cap. Coch. ij. vel iij. sexta quaque
 Hora.

Mistura Asthmatica.

℞. Oxymel. Scillit. ℥ij.
 Ad. Fontan. ℥iv.
 Cinnamom. Spirituos. ℥j. Misce.
 Cap. Coch. ij ter quaterve in Die.

Mistura Astringens.

℞. Elect. e Scord. cum Opi. ℥j. Aq.
 Font. ℥xij. Cinnam. Spirit. ℥iij. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij post singulas sedes Liquidas.

Mistura Campechensis.

℞. Extract Lign. Campech. ℥iij. Solve
 in Aq. Font. ℥vj. Cinnam. Spirit. ℥ij.
 add. pro re nata Tinct. Thebaic.
 Gutt. xxx, vel Phil. Roman. ℥j. Misce.

Mistura Paregorica.

℞. Syr. e Mecon. ℥iij. Aq. Fontan. ℥vj.
 Alexeter. Spirituos. ℥ij. Misce.
 Cap. Coch. iv. Hora Somni.

Mistura Purgans.

℞. Infus. Sen. ℥xij. Tinctur. Sen. ℥ij. M.
 Cap. ℥iij. primo. Mane.

Pilulæ Asthmaticæ, et Ictericæ.

℞. Gum. Ammoniâc. ℥ij. Scill. Pulv. ℥j.
 Sapon. Castil. ℥iij. Syrup. Alb. q. s. M.
 F. Pilulæ ex singulis Drachmis No. x.
 Cap. iij. Mane et Hora Somni.

*Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe, vulgo
Coccicæ Minores.*

℞. Aloes Socotorin. Scammon. ana ℥ij.
 Pulp. Colocynth. ℥j. Ol. Caryoph.
 Aromat. ℥ij.
 Syr. de Spin. Cervin. q. s. Misce.

Pilulæ Diureticæ.

℞. Scillar. ℥ij. Aromat. ℥jss.
 Balsam. Peruvian. ℥j.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce

F. Pilulæ ex singulis Drachmis No. x.
Cap. ij vel. iij primo Mane et Hora
Somni.

Pilulæ Mercuriales.

℞. Argent. Viv. ʒv.
Terebinth. Argentorat. ʒij.
Extract. Rud. ʒiss.
Ol. Olivar. q. s. Misce.

Pilulæ Rufi.

℞. Aloes Socotorin. ʒij.
Myrrh. Croc. ana ʒj.
Syr. de Spin. Cervin. q. s. Misce.

Pilulæ Stypticæ.

℞. Alumin. Rup. Ust. Pulv. ʒiij.
Sang. Dracon. Pulv. ʒj. Syrup. Alb.
q. s. Misce.
Cap. v. primo Mane et Hora Somni.

Pulvis Epilepticus.

℞. Rad. Valerian. Sylvestr. Pulv. ʒij.
Cinnabar. Antimon. ʒj.
M. F. Pulvis Mane et Vesperi sumend.

Spiritus Mindereri.

℞. Sal. Armon. Vol. q. v.
Acet. Distillat. q. s. ad. Saturationem.
Post Subsidentiam effunde.

Unguentum Cæruleum Milius.

℞. Axung. Porcin. ℥iij.
 Argent. Viv. ℥j.
 Terebinth. ℥ss. M. F. Unguentum s. a.

Unguentum Digestivum.

℞. Unguent. Basilic. Flav.
 Nigr. ana ʒviij.
 Balsam. Terebinthin. ʒiv. M.
 F. Unguentum.

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A
NEW COMPENDIOUS
DISPENSATORY;

BEING

A TRANSLATION

OF THE FOREGOING

PHARMACOPOEIA.

WITH

A BRIEF INTIMATION UNDER EACH RECIPE
OF ITS PARTICULAR USES AND EFFICACY.

B 3.

江蘇省立第一中學

民國二十一年

第一學期

第一學期

第一學期

A

NEW COMPENDIOUS
DISPENSATORY;

BOLUS ANTI-DYSENTERICUS.

A Bolus in a Bloody-Flux.

TAKE half a dram of Roman philonium; ten grains of rhubarb in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, work the ingredients into a bolus.

This medicine is calculated for the relief of those who labour under any degree of a bloody-flux. The opiate quality

in the philonium quiets the bowels, while the rhubarb is carrying off the slimy matter, whose acrimonious, corroding particles are preying upon the vessels, and opening their inflamed orifices. It is to be given, when bleeding, vomiting, and rhubarb without an opiate have proved ineffectual, and to be repeated every night, in case the disorder continues obstinate. Rice-gruel and the chalk julep are at the same time to be used freely.

CATAPLASMA SINAPINUM.

A Mustard-Seed Poultice.

Take flower of mustard-seed, and an equal portion of oatmeal; and, with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, make poultice.

This applied in a sciatica to the part affected will greatly warm, irritate, and sometimes blister it, and consequently be of real advantage; as, by this means is promoted a free perspiration, and the offending matter gradually thrown off by the pores of the skin. Bleeding and purging, in proportion to the pain and stubbornness of the disorder, should pre-

cede the application of it. It may be of service likewise in paralytic cases, and by its stimulating faculty forward the circulation of the nervous fluid, and restore the vessels to their former natural state.

COLLYRIUM e VITRIOLO.

A Vitriol Lotion for the Eyes.

Take half a pint of spring-water, and ten grains of white vitriol. Shake these together, and make a lotion for the eyes.

In all Inflammations of the eyes and defluxions on those organs, this cooling and repelling wash may be used at discretion, after bleeding and blistering. And to render it still more efficacious, it may not be improper to have recourse to internal diuretics at the same time.

DECOCTUM ANTI-EMETICUM et FEBRIFUGUM.

A Decoction against Vomiting and Fevers.

Take six drams of salt of worm-wood. Boil this in three pints of spring-water.

Skim it, and drop into it gradually of spirit of vitriol as much as will sufficiently impregnate it. Then add three ounces of strong alexeterial water, and the like quantity of double-refined sugar.

Fevers, from too lax a state of the fibres of the stomach, are often attended with nauseas, and frequent reachings to vomit. In that case, this is a good medicine, inasmuch as three spoonfuls of it taken between whiles, particularly after every return of that symptom, seldom fail in a few hours to give relief. And, in regard of agues and intermittents, it is observable that the bark has frequently succeeded after the use of this decoction, which before was taken to no manner of purpose.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM.

A Decoction of the Bark.

Take two ounces of the bark in powder, and half an ounce of nitre. Boil these in three pints of spring-water. When half is boiled away, strain the remainder for use.

The virtues of the bark, that noble product of Peru, are too well known at this day, to stand in need of any explanation or recommendation; which, besides its efficacy in fevers, is extended now to wounds and mortifications. On which score Dr. Mead prescribes a dram. of it every six hours (with alum and oil of vitriol between whiles) in that terrible species of the small-pox, justly styled the bloody kind; where the skin is over-run with black spots, that are real gangrenes, and a discharge of blood issues by all the outlets of the body. He enjoins it again, or the extract of it, (which is generally more commodious) in the small-pox, whenever a single or double tertian accompanies the fever attendant on that distemper; to be given at due intervals, till there be no farther returns of the fits. Nor are there, as he suggests, in reality, the least grounds, on this occasion, for fearing any obstruction that can arise from this drug, to the maturation of the pustules: But, on the contrary, as this additional fermentation of the blood, and the perturbation of the humours, may easily put a stop to suppuration, by suppressing of these, all things go on

happily and uninterruptedly. Though, in the first place, as the doctor observes, the belly ought to be loosened by a clyster. This form of taking it is contrived for those, whose stomach, perhaps, would be apt to recoil on swallowing it in substance. The dose is five or six spoonfuls every three or four hours. If an ague or intermittent fever be the case, it will be of great use, before the exhibition of it, to unload the stomach and first passages by a gentle vomit of about five-and-twenty grains of ipecacoanha. Should it go off by stool, and so, in regard of the intentions it is here given to answer, prove unsuccessful, ten drops of liquid laudanum, in any proper drink, will prevent, almost with an absolute certainty, that no very unusual effect of it.

DECOCTUM SERPENTARIÆ.

A Decoction of Snake-root.

Take three drams of Virginia snake-root bruised, and boil it in a pint of water to half a pint. Strain it off, and add thirty drops of liquid laudanum, with a dram of sal volatile oleosum, and half an ounce of syrup of orange-peels.

This is directed in fevers of the more malignant kind, where the pulse is low and languid, the body clammy, and the patient at the same time very restless; as it invigorates the blood, opens the obstructed nerves, procures sleep, and is a most powerful alexipharmic. In the small-pox likewise, (agreeably to what Dr. MEAD intimates on that head) where the pustules that ought now to ripen, make no advances, from Nature's being sluggish, and unable to perform her part towards suppuration, this decoction, by rendering the blood more rapid in its motion, and by thinning the humours, will greatly help to promote it. The dose is two or three spoonfuls every four hours. Blistering, in a degree proportioned to the extremity of the case, ought to accompany the use of it.

ELECTARIUM ADSTRINGENS.

An Astringent Electary.

Take two ounces of powder of bole with opium, and two ounces of toasted nutmegs; and, with a sufficient quantity of diacodium, make an electary.

This is recommended in violent loosenesses. Half a dram, or two scruples of it, at a dose, along with the chalk-julep, generally abates those immoderate evacuations of the lower belly; and, repeated between whiles for a day or two, will give an effectual check to the disorder. Bleeding, a vomit, and gentle purging with rhubarb, ought to precede the use of it.

ELECTARIUM ALEXETERIUM.

A Cordial Electary.

Take two ounces of the compound powder of contrayerva-root; an ounce of Virginia snake-root in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

Inflammatory fevers often degenerate into those of the malignant class, where the pulse is exceedingly depressed, the parts convulsed, and the circulation just seemingly on its last ebb. In this calamitous situation, medicines of a warm, invigorating nature, together with ample blistering, will sometimes produce surprising effects. On which account, in

circumstances of this kind, half a dram of this electuary, with three or four spoonfuls of the diaphoretic julep, every four or six hours, may very rationally be administered:

ELECTARIUM BALSAMICUM.

A Balsamic Electary.

Take three ounces of the conserve of red roses; two ounces of Locatelli's balsam; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

A dram of this electary is recommended to be repeated on the urgency of such coughs, as give suspicion of tubercles and ulcerations in the lungs; the composition being looked upon as a good internal vulnerary, and very aptly formed for corresponding with such purposes. Half an ounce of balsam of sulphur, with oil of turpentine, may occasionally be added to it. Bleeding should be ordered before the use of it, and a blister applied between the shoulders.

ELECTARIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

A Diaphoretic Electary.

Take two ounces of the compound powder of contrayerva-root; an ounce of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

Wherever sweating is indicated, half a dram of this composition every six hours, in some proper julep, is very likely to bring relief, by keeping the body in a due constant moisture, without any danger of over-heating it. Therefore, in all obstructions of the cutaneous pores, and viscidities of the blood whatever, it may judiciously enough, after due bleeding, be prescribed.

ELECTARIUM ad GONORRHOEAM VIRULENTAM.

An Electary for a Virulent Gonorrhœa.

Take three ounces of lenitive electary; three drams of jalap in powder; a dram and a half of depurated nitre;

and, with a sufficient quantity of the simple syrup, make an electary.

A violent inflammation and tension in the urinary parts and passages being ever attendant on a virulent Gonorrhœa, nothing can be better adapted to the urgency of such symptoms, than a medicine of the nature of this electary; which, by its cooling, diuretic, and laxative properties, is every way qualified for answering the practitioner's intentions of affording relief.——Nor will any thing so much contribute to the success of it, as previous bleeding, and a repetition of it, should the pain or inflammation continue. The blending purgatives with medicaments that pass by urine cannot, in this case, well miss of success; as costiveness of the body is apt to produce an uneasiness, and, consequently, heat in the intestines, which is naturally enough communicated to the urinary parts, with which they have so close a connection. It must also be here observed, that a proper regimen in respect of diet will not a little contribute to a cure. Every thing salt, high-seasoned, and heating must be resolutely avoided; and, instead of strong spirituous liquors,

the patient must content himself with liquors of the cooling kind, such as small tea, emulsions, or barley-water. The dose of the above electary is a dram and a half, night and morning. Should this quantity give more than four stools, the dose must be lessened, if not so many, increased.

N.B. When there is a cordee in the case, and a troublesome sensation in the urinary canal, with an almost continual provocation to make water, (the urine the while being often tinged with blood) it will be altogether necessary, besides the use of this remedy, to recur to large bleedings, for the removal of those irritations, and to the assistance of laudanum; twenty drops of which are to be taken at bed-time in some proper liquid, and to be repeated as circumstances may require. Mercurial ointment also should be rubbed in at the same time, the whole length of the urethra, and, from the beginning to the end of the disease, the part affected washed with milk and water, warm. Should the pain still obstinately continue, bleeding must be repeated; and four grains of calomel (made into a pill with conserve of roses) taken every other

night, during that symptom, and purged off the third day with a dose of this electary.

ELECTARIUM ad GONORRHOEAM post
INFLAMMATIONEM.

An Electary for a Gonorrhœa after the Inflammation.

Take four ounces of lenitive electary; two ounces of balsam of copaiva; an ounce of rhubarb in powder; an ounce of gum guaiacum; and a like quantity of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

At this stage of the distemper, all heat and inflammation of the parts being entirely over, the balsam and gum are very judiciously ordered. Otherwise, a long course of the diuretics might cause too great a relaxation of the vessels, and bring on a troublesome gleet; which these ingredients, by the thickening quality of the one, and specific efficacy, in these kinds of cases, of the other, are admirably well contrived to prevent. To be taken as the former, twice a-day.

N.B. If the running should notwithstanding continue, the use of balsam of copaiva, from seventy to a hundred drops, morning and evening, together with a cold bath, seldom fails of procuring the desired effect; and will at the same time keep the body sufficiently open. But as this balsam, in so large a quantity, is wont sometimes to sit untowardly on the stomach, it will be advisable to take about thirty drops of elixir of vitriol in a glass of fair water, twice a-day: which expedient, though an easy one, will nevertheless absolutely remove that inconveniency.

From a long continuance of the running, and often from a preposterous use of astringent injections, proceeds a Stricture, vulgarly and improperly called a Carnosity; it being, in reality, a contraction, shrivelling up, and thickening of the membrane that immediately lines the urethra; a symptom frequently accompanied with a gleet; and sometimes with an irritation to make water, the urine, which comes away in a double stream in the beginning, terminating in a dripping. This incident is one of the most troublesome and most dangerous of the whole venereal tribe; inasmuch as it is

apt to cause a total suppression of urine; a consequence of which is frequently a collection of matter in the perinæum, that generally leaves a fistula behind it. On which account, no accident of this class merits our consideration and regard more, nor admits of an easier or more certain cure, if early attended to. But should it be of any long duration, it turns out obstinate, and is not remedied without much pains and patience. The removal of it consists in passing a small candle every or every other day, rubbed with oil, gently, and without force, up the urethra, till it reaches beyond the places affected; which must be suffered to remain in the passage half an hour for the first two or three times. After which it will be proper to let it remain in the urethra three or four hours, provided it does not cause pain. Should it bring on an inflammation, bleeding will be requisite, and some gentle physic; and the use of the candle must be omitted for the present.

When difficulties attend the passing of this candle, it will be proper to anoint the part the whole length of the urethra, with mercurial ointment, and to recur to bleeding, mild purging, and the warm

bath, to relax the fibres previously to the use of it. And though we should be foiled in the first attempt, yet, by persisting, time will get the better of it. The candle is to be repeated once a-week for some months after the complaint is removed, and is prepared after the following easy manner: viz.

Take four ounces of yellow wax; three drams of rosin; and half an ounce of factitious cinnabar. Melt these together, then dip in some thin cambric, and roll it to the size you would have it.

The method is, to begin with a small candle, and to enlarge it gradually till the cure is accomplished: which consisting entirely in stretching the urethra, and widening the passage, all medicated candles, it is evident, are impositions on the public, and must be of the worst consequence to the patient.

A sudden stopping of the running, either through cold or any other accident, frequently produces a swelled testicle, which is ever attended with great pain in the back as well as in the part itself. When this happens, it will be absolutely necessary to take away immediately a large quantity of blood, and to apply a poultice of bread and milk, with some mercurial ointment in it, just sufficient

to keep the poultice moist, the testicle in the mean while being suspended in a bag-truss. In case of costiveness, it will be expedient to inject a glyster previously to the exhibition of an ipecacoanha vomit. Should the symptoms still subsist, notwithstanding this circumspection and management, bleeding and the vomit must be repeated, this practice seldom failing to bring on the running again; which should be suffered to continue for some time, ere any attempt be made to check it. It may be useful likewise every other night, to give three or four grains of calomel in some conserve of roses; and if the pain be not removed, it will be requisite every evening to recur to an opiate, and to take care to keep the body open.

A bubo, or swelling in the groin, is a very common symptom in this distemper; which begins with a hardness in those glands, and, as that hardness increases, grows extremely painful. While matters are in this state, it will (without waiting for suppuration) be proper to apply a caustic, and make a large opening; and, when the slough is separated, to destroy the glands by precipitate and lunar caustics: or, should

these applications happen to fall short of answering that intention, to cut them entirely out: For so long as they remain, it is in vain to expect the sore to heal, which after this management generally heals kindly; especially if some mercurial ointment be rubbed upon the legs, and the unction repeated between whiles, till the cure be perfected, or some small doses of calomel be given over night. It will be advisable likewise to keep the body open, during the whole continuance of this affair, by proportioned doses, from time to time, of the purging electary.

ELECTARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE.

An Electary for the Piles.

Take two ounces of lenitive electary; half an ounce of the flowers of sulphur; two drams of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This composition is cooling, opening, and detersive, and therefore very well appropriated to the use its title expresses. The dose of it is a dram twice a-day. All sulphureous medicines are confessedly great sweetners of the blood, by sheath-

ing the acrimonious particles, which cause it to run into preternatural cohesions, and to become grumous, and have been particularly devoted to the piles in all ages. When there is any degree of an inflammation, it will be necessary to bleed; and; in case the malady is external, to have recourse to the bread and milk poultice, ointment of elder-flowers, with an opiate mixed in it, in the proportion of two scruples of opium to an ounce of the ointment, and to sit over a pan, and receive the steams of hot water by way of fomentation.

N.B. When the external piles rise in tumours, with livid spots in the middle, we should apply the lancet to them, and then press out the coagulated blood which loads these parts, and never returns into the mass, but is frequently the parent of much mischief, which this method must necessarily prevent.

ELECTARIUM HYDROPICUM,

An Electary in a Dropsy.

Take an ounce and a half of gamboge in powder: an ounce of cream of tartar in powder; half an ounce of pow-

dered ginger; and with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup, make an electary.

Gamboge acts most powerfully on the humours, and is therefore prescribed in dropsies, and all watery corpulency tending to that unwieldy disorder. But as it works violently, both by vomit and stool, at the same time it is draining the body of those redundancies, the utmost caution is necessary in the exhibition of it. Its roughness is intolerable, and, though corrected with all imaginable care and art, it is fit only for persons of a strong constitution. What physical management can effect in this regard, is here done by means of the cream of tartar and ginger; there being nothing in the whole province of medicine so efficacious in guarding against its stimulating faculties, and the tumults it might raise, either in the stomach or intestines, as these two drugs. The dose, in the form here given, is half a dram, to be taken in the morning.

ELECTARIUM JALAPII.

A Jalap Electary.

Take two ounces of powder of Jalap; three drams of powdered ginger; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

The Jalap-root is one of the best purges we have. It works efficaciously, and at the same time mildly enough. 'Tis an admirable medicine in dropsical and over-loaded habits. It powerfully attenuates viscous juices, and evacuates them sometimes surprisingly by stool; nor can any thing be legally objected to it but its cheapness. The form it is prescribed in here deserves attention; the ginger being like to obviate any flatulencies it might possibly, without such a resource, create in bowels of a very sensible texture. The dose of this electary is from half a dram to two scruples, to be taken early in the morning.

ELECTARIUM ICTERICUM.

An Electary in a Jaundice.

Take three ounces of castile soap; half an ounce of rhubarb in powder; half an ounce of the species of hiera picra; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

Soap has long been held in great esteem for its warm, attenuating, and deterging qualities. Those kinds of it, which are chiefly appropriated to medicinal purposes, and given inwardly, come from Venice and Castile. From its property of rarefying the most obstinate viscidities; it is prescribed in all obstructions of the viscera, and infractions of the vessels, and is ranked amongst the first tribe of diuretics. But it is principally celebrated for its virtues in scouring the liver in a jaundice, and promoting the secretion of the bile; for want of which expedient this fluid remains unstrained in the mass of blood, and tinges the skin in the manner as is obvious to the eyes of every one. To render the above electary still more powerfully de-obstruent, half an ounce of

filings of steel may occasionally be added to it. The dose is from half a dram to a dram, twice a-day.

ELECTARIUM PERUVIANUM.

An Electary of the Bark.

Take three ounces of the bark in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, work it into an electary.

This is a good method of giving the bark, in case the stomach can bear the taking it in substance. It is not only serviceable in intermittent fevers, but likewise specifically efficacious in all periodical disorders whatever. To make it the more beneficial, an ounce of Virginia snake-root may be, on occasions, added to this quantity of electary; of which a dram, or a dram and a half, may be administered every two or three hours, in the intervals of the fits. But then evacuations ought always to precede the use of it.

ELECTARIUM ad PROFLUVIUM ALVI, sive
DIARRHOEAM.

An Electary for a Diarrœa, or Looseness.

Take three ounces of diascordium; an ounce of rhubarb in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of white poppies, make an electary.

As there is ever, in all loosenesses, a sharp, or slimy matter sticking to, and irritating the coats of the intestines, and determining them to those excessive and preternatural evacuations, the rhubarb in this composition is serviceable in a double captivity, both as it carries off this hostile matter from the bowels, and at the same time braces the relaxed fibres, and restores them to their former healthy state. The diascordium has its share in accomplishing a cure, partly from its astringency, partly from its opiate quality, by rendering the vessels insensible of the pungency of the morbid particles. The dose of this electary is two scruples, to be taken in some of the chalk-Julep, and to be

repeated in proportion to the urgency, or continuance of the disorder.

ELECTARUM RHEUMATICUM.

An Electary in a Rheumatism.

Take two ounces of conserve of orange-peels; an ounce and a half of cinnabar of antimony levigated, an ounce of gum guaiacum in powder; three drams of Winter's bark powdered; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

As the cinnabar and gum are of the class of powerful attenuants, and plentifully promote natural perspiration, this electary is very rationally directed in rheumatic pains; where still subsists an obstruction of the pores, and the blood, from too great a siziness, being sluggish in its circulation, distends the vessels, and causes those uneasy muscular sensations. But, in these diseases, attended with any degree of inflammation, it would be very injudicious to order a medicine of this kind, as it would be adding heat to heat in contradiction to the very first elements of physic, and fundamental

axioms of practice. And indeed, where there is no inflammation, it would be expedient, that evacuations, by bleeding and purging, should previously take place. The dose of this electary is a dram, morning and evening.

ELECTARIUM STOMACHICUM et ANTI-SCORBUTICUM.

A Stomachic and Anti-Scorbutic Electary.

Take four ounces of the conserve of orange-peels; an ounce and a half of candied ginger; an ounce of Winter's-bark in powder; two drams of the rust of iron; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This is a very warm and good medicine for the disorders specified by its title. Flatulencies, and all complaints arising from indigestion, and a cold weak stomach, cannot well fail finding relief from the use of an electary so effectually impregnated with ginger. And, in scorbutic cases, what may not one hope for from ingredients, the sub-

tilty of whose component parts, on the one hand, and essential weight and gravity on the other, (such are the cortex winteranus and iron) are directly formed for breaking and destroying the viscidities and gross concretions, which obstruct and erode the capillaries and small glands, or, in other words, constitute the scurvy? Nor is the intention of easing the patient a little forwarded by the proportion the conserve of orange-peels bears in this electary; as it is very well known, that this distemper is an absolute stranger to the climates productive of those kinds of fruits.

ELECTARIUM SUDORIFICUM.

A Sudorific Electary.

Take theriaca Andromache, or Venice-treacle, from half a dram, to two scruples.

This is a most elaborate and celebrated composition, and the capital alexipharmic not only of our shops, but those of all Europe. It had for its author the person, whose name it bears, eminent in his profession, and Physician to the Emperor Nero. From the great quantities

made in that city, it has long obtained the appellation of Venice treacle, from whence it is transported to most parts of the globe. It is an excellent cordial and cephalic, being enriched with many ingredients for answering all purposes of that nature. Nor does it merit a less encomium in regard of its quieting powers; as nothing of this class of medicine can be given either with great safety or efficacy; the dangerous effects of the opium being admirably well guarded against by the purgency of some particular drugs that enter this composition. In all fevers of the low depressed kind it does wonders, especially where sleep is wanting. A scruple, or half a dram of it on those occasions, given successively every six or eight hours, (more or less according to the circumstances, strength, and constitution of the patient) with two or three spoonfuls of the volatile julep, oft procures and keeps up a most desirable breathing sweat, the forerunner generally of a fortunate crisis. Blistering pretty smartly at the same time, in this sort of fevers, is very advisable; as the stimulating faculty of those flies will help to enable nature to carry on the circulation, till the

morbific matter chance to be thrown off by regular secretions.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS.

Drawing Plaster.

Take three pounds of yellow rosin; a like quantity of yellow wax; and a pound of tried mutton sewet. Melt these together, and strain the mixture while it remains fluid.

This is intended as a substitute for the Melilot plaster, whose place it will fill very advantageously. The plant, which gave it this appellation, being of no significancy towards its use, but, on the contrary, through its disagreeable scent, very obnoxious to the patient, is judiciously enough omitted in this composition.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

The Common Plaster.

Take a gallon of olive oil, and five pounds of litharge finely powdered. Boil them together with about a quart of water over a gentle fire, continually stirring, till the oil and litharge are united,

and they acquire the due consistence of a plaster; and, if the water is wasted before the operation is over, more water must be poured on hot, to prevent the oil from burning and growing black.

This is to supply the place of the diachylum plaster of former dispensatories. And, indeed, this less-compounded form is here adopted, inasmuch as the plaster under the name of diachylon has been thus prepared in our shops for so long a time, that no objection can be made from experience against it.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE ADHÆSIVUM.

The Common Sticking Plaster.

Take three pounds of the common plaster, and three ounces of burgundy-pitch. Mix according to art for an adhesive plaster.

This is of a warm and discutient nature, and is a very good substitute for all plasters of the gum kind. In the dispensatory of the royal college, yellow rosin is ordered instead of the burgundy-pitch. But this latter ingredient

seems to be rather preferable, inasmuch as it renders the composition still more subservient to discussing and suppurating purposes.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM.

Blistering Plaster.

Take four ounces of cantharides; a pound of yellow rosin; a like quantity of yellow wax; a quarter of a pound of tried mutton-sewet; and seven ounces of vinegar. Mix and make a plaster according to art.

The flies, that constitute this external application, are the product of Spain. Their component particles are so sharp, poignant, and caustic, that, in a few hours space, they cause the scarf-skin to rise on the part to which they are applied in notable bladders. Baglivi, an eminent Roman Physician, wrote an express dissertation on their use and abuse in medical purposes, wherein he has laid down rules very well worth our attention. The most excellent remedy in the world may be prostituted to preposterous practice, which, it is too plain, is often the case in regard of blisters. To

order them indifferently in fevers, and without distinction, in any stage of the distemper, does not display the strongest indication of physical ability. Dr Mead cautions against prescribing them too early in the small-pox; though he lays great stress upon their effects on several emergencies in the course of that distemper. For example, in the crystalline species, he tells us, that besides diuretics and cordials, on the fifth or sixth day from the first appearance of the disorder, it is requisite to apply blisters, both between the shoulders and to the inner ankles; as, by thus drawing off that serous liquid, the fever, which is apt to rage the more when there is no farther drain and derivation of humours to the skin, is timely obviated. Again, in the watery small-pox, where it behoves one to be very attentive to the fever, (inasmuch as the extremely-viscid matter of the disease can neither be brought to suppurate, nor be carried off by Diuretics); along with cordials in order to raise a sweat, and digest the humours, he enjoins an application of blistering epithem to the skin. And he assures us, moreover, that he has seen some escape the jaws of death by means of blisters,

who voided a great deal of bloody urine on the eruption of the malady.

Therefore, before one resolves on an expedient of this nature, it would be convenient to consider, whether the fever be of the inflammatory or the nervous kind. If of the former, instead of blistering, the lancet ought to be indulged, and a lenient, cooling, diluting method set on foot, which may restrain the heat and ebullition of the mass of blood, and by degrees restore it to a due temperature. To the obtaining which end, emollient clysters, judiciously directed, will not a little contribute. On the other hand, in fevers of the nervous class, where the symptoms are quite reversed, (the pulse being low and languid, the spirits almost exhausted, the eyes, far from exhibiting any signs of inflammation, grown quite dim) we ought by all means to recur to a liberal use of blisters. Should they cause a strangury, as they sometimes will, the drinking between whiles of the gum-arabic emulsion, specified in the Appendix to this little Piece, will serve to remove that complaint.

EMULSIO OLEOSA.

An Oily Emulsion.

Take an ounce and a half of oil of olives; an ounce of the whyte syrup; four ounces of spring water; half a dram of spirit of hartshorn per se; and mix for an emulsion.

Oily medicines, being of a lubricating, softening, and relaxing nature, are singularly useful on many emergencies. They are particularly serviceable in gravelly cases; and, in regard of expectoration, one can scarce raise a laudable one without them. This mixture seems peculiarly calculated for freeing the lungs from that oppression, which is essentially consequent to an inflammation of them. And, indeed, there cannot be devised a better. The part the spirit of hartshorn bears in it will, by thinning the fluids, greatly facilitate that discharge. Three or four spoonfuls are to be taken of it every now and then. It will be proper also in any cough, and stuffing of the glands, from the catching any sudden cold.

ENEMA COMMUNE.

A Common Clyster.

Take three quarters of a pint of water; two ounces of lenitive electary; three drams of common salt; and mix for a clyster.

This will, to all intents and purposes, efficaciously fall in with the view of unloading the bowels of their costive contents, and, consequently, procure an immediate relief, on many occasions, to the patient. The addition of the salt, by a mild gentle stimulus, infallibly insures its effects, and cuts off all motives of a more elaborate prescription. It may be injected warm, whenever Nature calls for a remedy of this kind.

ENEMA DYSENTERICUM.

A Clyster in a Bloody-Flux.

Take a dram and a half of starch, dissolve it in six ounces of boiling water; and, adding two drams of Venice-treacle, prepare a clyster.

The Venice-treacle in this composition establishes it of the first class in a bloody-flux, inasmuch as, by its opiate quality, it renders the bowels insensible of the action of those acrid, pungent particles, that corrode their delicate texture; while the gluey faculty of the starch furnishes a sort of plastering to the gaping mouths of the vessels, and effectually closes their orifices. As an inflammation, in some degree, ever accompanies those sanguinary discharges, bleeding, and that sometimes repeated, must, by all means, precede every other attempt of cure whatever. The sovereign virtues of the ipecacanha-root must not be omitted in this place, that noble specific in dysenteric disorders. This drug works not only by vomit and stool, but is possessed also of peculiarly-astringent properties; and the exhibition of it in small quantities, so as not to put it on exerting its force in the stomach, renders it a most powerful alterative, and singularly efficacious in a bloody-flux. For which reason, modern practice orders two or three grains of it in a bole of diascordium, or the like, to be taken successively every eight or ten hours, along with some proper julep, in that pressing disorder. But this method

is not to be entered upon, till it has been given either in tincture or substance, by way of vomit, without putting a stop to the distemper. As to this clyster, it is to be injected warm, and to be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms. Being a topical remedy, it is often known to succeed, when all other expedients have turned out entirely abortive.

ENEMA SAPONACEUM.

A Soap Clyster.

Take half an ounce of soft soap, and dissolve it in ten ounces of warm water.

Soap is made by an incorporation of oil, or fat substances, with those of a different nature, by the mediation of a lixivious salt. This composition, therefore, consisting of an union of two bodies of very opposite textures, readily unites with the fluids of any kind: wherein, by the subtilty of its parts, and the roughness of its salts, somewhat softened with oil, it penetrates and deterges the most minute passages. And because such al-

kalious salts abound with fiery particles in their composition, it divides and rarifies the most obstinate and grumous viscidities. On which score it is devoted, as was before hinted, to obstructed cases, particularly to the jaundice. Now, from being gifted with such strong, penetrating, and deterative powers, besides ridding the bowels of their excessively-concreted contents, it may, perhaps, partly by its stimulus on those very sensible fibres, partly from its finest particles being absorbed by the intestinal vessels, not a little contribute towards compassing the intended purposes. In dry gripes also, where the fæces are inveterately retained, this, after sufficient bleeding, and inefficacy of medicines taken in at the mouth, may perchance determine them to an immediate descent, and prevent an increased inflammation, which generally ends in death. It must be injected, like all other remedies of this tribe, warm.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINATUM.

A Turpentine Clyster.

Take ten ounces of the decoction of camomile flowers; half an ounce of

turpentine dissolved in the yolk of an egg, and half an ounce of honey. Mix these together for a clyster.

Turpentine, abounding with warm aromatic, and subtile particles, might perhaps deterge too much, and even abrade the fibrous texture, were it not mixed with the yolk of an egg, in order to take off from the violence of its properties, and check its activity. A second motive for thus mixing it, is to divide it, so as to make it easily unite with an aqueous vehicle, which of itself it will not do. Thus managed, it is second to no medicine in the world as an ingredient in a clyster; where the patient labours under an obstinate and inveterate obstruction in the kidneys, or urinary passages, from gravel and sabulous matter, frequently enough incident to those parts. The above prescription, under such circumstances, often procures instantaneous ease. The decoction of camomile flowers is suppling and relaxing the distended vessels, while the terebinthinate powers are soliciting them to discharge their costive contents. The honey is not preposterously added, in order to forward either intention. It may not be impro-

per, perchance, to give a caution, on this occasion, against recurring to forcible diuretics in these exigencies; as it is confirmed by frequent experience, that such a hardy practice, when destitute of success, ever brings on an additional pain, and subjects the obstructed organs to the hazard of being greatly inflamed. Whereas medicines of a soft, emollient, lubricating nature, such as manna, for example, and oily mixtures, will, in a competent time, with all the safety imaginable, work the desired effect.

GARGARISMA.

A Gargle.

Take a pint of barley-water, and three ounces of honey: to which add occasionally two ounces of vinegar, or two drams of the spirit of sal armoniac. Mix for a gargle.

This gargle is of the cool and deterging kind. Its drift is to cleanse and scour the glands of the mouth from the phlegmatic matter, that stuffs and swells them, and may be used at discretion. As there is an inflammation generally subsist-

ing, where these gargles are indicated, a vein ought by all means to be opened before their administration. Otherwise, through their fretting quality, instead of assisting, they may turn out very vexatious, and even detrimental to the patient. When the mouth has white specks, which is no uncommon thing in young children, some of this may be rubbed hard upon those places with a rag tied upon a spoon, or skewer.

Deterging is one intention of gargling; the other is that of softening and healing. On which account I shall here insert a formula of a gargle of the smooth and mucilaginous kind, under the title of

GARGARISMA LENIENS.

A Lenient Gargle.

Take half an ounce of linseed, and boil it till it is almost of the consistence of a syrup. Then strain the liquor, and add two ounces of honey, for a gargle.

When the mouth is sore, parched, and dry with a fever, this is very useful to cool and supple the parts, and ought to

be retained for that end as long as conveniently it can.

INFUSUM PECTORALE.

A Pectoral Infusion.

Take two handfuls of ground-ivy leaves, and two ounces of liquorice-roots, sliced, infuse these for the space of three hours in a gallon of boiling barley-water. Then strain for use.

N.B. With the addition of six ounces of manna, and six ounces of depurated nitre, it becomes a laxative and diuretic infusion.

Medicated liquors of this sort are made subservient to very good purposes, where the blood abounds with acrimonious particles, and foreign salts. Hence, in all scorbutic or consumptive habits, this may be used as a common drink, being of a cooling, healing, and balsamic nature. It is likewise a proper diluter in fevers, and carries this advantage along with it, that it is not in the least costly. The adding manna and nitre to it renders it serviceable on other occasions; wherever the body is too much

bound, or an indication presents itself of diuretic medicines.

This infusion also, along with an oily linctus, in order to ease the cough and promote expectoration, with the addition of a little nitre, may be advantageously drank in the measles, from the beginning to the end of that disorder, agreeably to what Dr Mead advances on that head.

INFUSUM ROSARUM RUBRARUM.

An Infusion of Red Roses.

Take six drams of the conserve of red roses. Infuse it for three hours in three pints of boiling water. Strain it, and, when cold, add to it half a dram of oil of vitriol.

In too lax a state of the solids, this infusion, unpompous as it is, promises to produce very good effects. In hectic disorders it is an assistant to the bark; and, being endued with a degree of astringency, it will strengthen the stomach and first passages, remove squeamish nausea, by conveying an agreeable sensation to those parts, and is not unsuccessful even in an excess of the menstrual dis-

charges in the fair sex. In rheums also, and defluations attendant on some species of colds, the use of this infusion will gradually purse up the relaxed glands, and procure relief in those symptoms with great ease and conveniency. A draught of it is to be taken three or four times a-day.

JULAPIUM COMMUNE.

A Common Julep.

Take a pint of spring water; an ounce and a half of spirituous alexeterial water; and six drams of syrup of orange-peels. Mix for a julep.

The simplicity of this mixture, it is presumed, will be no objection to it; since it will as substantially answer every purpose of this sort of prescription, as one ten times more complicated and elaborate; the view of almost all forms of this nature being principally to make them a vehicle for powders, boles, &c. (on which the real stress is laid), and to wash them down.

JULAPIUM CRETACEUM.

A Chalk Julep.

Take half an ounce of prepared chalk; half a dram of gum arabic; an ounce of fine sugar; and pour on the whole a quart of boiling water; then add an ounce of spirituous cinnamon-water.

In acidities of the stomach, in a strangury, arising either from blisters or any other cause, and in a fiery heat of the blood in fevers, this julep is a soft, easy, yet effectual remedy. The alkaline substance of the chalk blunts and sheaths the acid particles, whose sharp points twinge and vellicate the ventricular fibres; and, from the entrance of its finest parts by the lacteals into the mass of blood, the commotion, raised by sour foreign corpuscles in that vital fluid, by degrees subsides, and, with the concurring help at the same time of bleeding, the patient is secured against any higher pitch of inflammation. To be drank at discretion.

JULAPIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

A Diaphoretic Julep.

Take a quart of spring-water; six ounces of spirituous alexeterial water with vinegar; three ounces of syrup of orange-peels; and mix for a julep.

In a fever, where the spirits are low and flagging, two or three spoonfuls of this julep, taken occasionally, will supply a more proportioned relief to the weak stomach of the patient, than one composed of much stronger materials. An experienced practitioner will ever have an eye to the particular circumstances of his sick, and no ways attempt to drive the medicinal wedge a stroke farther than it will conveniently go.

JULAPIUM MOSCHATUM.

A Musk Julep.

Take a dram of musk, and three ounces of sugar. Rub them well together, and add ten ounces of spring-water; four ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water; and mix for a julep.

The intention of this julep, as it stands here, is to give relief in the hiccups, that convulsive, and, in some circumstances, threatening disorder of the diaphragm. The quantity to be taken is two or three spoonfuls on these occasions.

Musk is reckoned a great cordial, and, from its fragrancy and volatility, must certainly be so, where it is not offensive by its perfume. It has been frequently experienced of service in several hysterical complaints, both inwardly taken and applied outwardly to the navel. On which account, this julep will be useful to those who are subjected to a lowness of spirits and vapours, and help to dissipate the clouds and melancholy which are apt to accompany a depressed state of the blood and vital juices.

JULAPIUM VOLATILE.

A Volatile Julep.

Take two drams of volatile salt of hartshorn; a point and a half of spring water; an ounce and a half of spirituous alexeterial water; an ounce of fine sugar; and mix for a julep.

The active particles, with which this julep is impregnated from the volatile spirit of hartshorn, will infallibly correspond with the intentions of opening the obstructed pores of the skin, (that known source of a multiplicity of disorders,) and bringing on an effectual moisture; and consequently be of service, not only in downright fevers, but whenever the body, either from fatigue or hard drinking, is become, as it were, jaded, and requires immediate suppling and relaxation, to furnish it, by means of some such method of recruiting, with fresh powers for brisk action. On these calls, a few spoonfuls of this julep, drank in bed, and repeated at proper intervals, will, without the least trouble, communicate a most agreeable sensation, and, in the gentlest manner imaginable, remove all weariness, heat, and tention of the parts whatever. It is likewise very aptly prescribed along with diaphoretic powders or boles, being what will powerfully assist the views and projected operation of those attenuating medicines.

LAMBATIVUM COMMUNE.

A Common Lambative.

Take three ounces of olive oil; two ounces of the white syrup; half an ounce of the conserve of red roses; half a dram of oil of vitriol; and mix for a lambative.

There is often a great acrimonious irritation accompanying a preternatural relaxation of the glands, so as to produce very troublesome and frequent fits of coughing. In which case, this mixture will be of double service; the olive oil blunting the sharpness of those stimulating particles, while the conserve of roses and the oil of vitriol are guarding against rheum and defluxions. A spoonful of it is to be taken on the urgency of the cough.

MISTURA ANTI-EMETICA et FEFRIFUGA.

A Mixture against Vomiting and Fevers.

Take two drams of salt of wormwood; three ounces of lemon-juice; six ounces of spring-water; an ounce of spirituous

cinnamon-water; and six Drams of syrup of orange-peels. Make a mixture.

This composition was invented by the famous Riverius, and long called after his name. It is an admirable remedy in vomitings, and as sure a relief in that disorder of the stomach, as the Fracastorian confection has been experienced to be in loosenesses, from too lax a state of the intestines. A spoonful of it is to be taken after every provocation to vomit.

Nor is its use confined within this compass, it is also of singular service in fevers, and mainly forwards a breathing-sweat. And, in regard of intermittents, it will sometimes prevent a return of the fit when the bark itself has failed. Its dose, on those occasions, is two or three spoonfuls every four or six hours.

MISTURA ASTHMATICA.

A Mixture for an Asthma.

Take two ounces of oxymel of squills, four ounces of spring water; two ounces

of spirituous cinnamon-water; and make a mixture.

This mixture is justly esteemed for its serviceable properties in asthmatic cases. It opens the breast, rarefying and thinning the viscid cohesions in the vessels; and of course gives more liberty of breathing; deterging at the same time, and cleansing the small glands, and procuring a passage for their discharges. Bleeding should precede, and blistering accompany the use of it. Two spoonfuls are to be taken three or four times a-day.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS.

An Astringent Mixture.

Take an ounce of the electary of scordium with opium; twelve ounces of spring-water; three ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water, and make a mixture.

This medicine is deduced from a prescription of Fracastorius, a celebrated Italian physician. It is of excellent service in all fluxes whatsoever, and a great strengthener both of the stomach and

bowels. In its influence upon those discharges, the opium has no small share, as may easily be conceived from the virtues of that famous drug. Its dose is a spoonful or two after every stool.

But, previously to the entering on a method of this kind, an ipecacoanha vomit, or, at least, five-and-twenty grains of rhubarb in a bolus, should by all means be exhibited.

MISTURA CAMPECHENSIS.

The Campechy, or Logwood Mixture.

Take three drams of the extract of logwood. Dissolve it in six ounces of spring-water, and two ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water. Add occasionally thirty drops of the thebaic tincture, or a dram of Roman philonium.

In all fluxes, and preternatural discharges of the lower belly, where bleeding and other necessary evacuations have preceded, this, from its astringent and opiate qualities, will turn out a very serviceable medicine, and put an effectual stop to disorders issuing from relaxed and diseased vessels, allay their irritation,

and restore their intestines to their due tone, and the exercise of the province assigned them by nature. A spoonful of it to be taken at proper distances.

MISTURA PAREGORICA.

A Composing Mixture.

Take three ounces of diacodium; six ounces of spring-water; two ounces of spirituous alexeterial water, and make a mixture.

Whenever sleep and rest are wanting, four spoonfuls of this mixture, taken on going to bed, will agreeably answer that end, without recurring to the hazardous efficacy of stronger opiates, which demand the utmost skill and caution in their administration. In a fever, likewise, in case of great restlessness, a spoonful of it may be given every three or four hours, till the patient sinks into a gentle slumber. Which management is generally attended with better consequences, than where a full sleepy dose is prescribed without such circumspection.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to insert in this place a caution against too early an use of opiates in the small-pox and measles. As all drugs, or preparations.

of an opiate nature, thicken the humours, render the breath shorter, and obstruct the eruption of the pustules. while the measles are advancing to their height, they are to be given, as Dr. MEAD observes, very sparingly; though, on the declension of the illness, their exhibition is altogether proper and judicious. For when, from an acrimonious phlegm infesting the lungs, a cough threatens a hectic and consumption, anodynes are to be recurred to in order to allay the irritation, little gentle purges being thrown in between whiles, and a course entered upon of asses-milk, along with a change of air, and moderate exercise. And in the small-pox, as the same physician insinuates, one cannot advantageously have recourse to them before a complete eruption of the pustules. Afterwards, indeed, opiates may safely be administered, especially where there is youthful vigour in the case, or the patient is an adult. For a very tender age does not so well bear such a kind of treatment. And where an extravagant restlessness prevails, a medicine of this nature may not only be enjoined to be taken every day towards the evening, but may be also repeated early the next morning, inasmuch

as the suppuration of the matter stagnating in the postules is promoted by rest and sleep. But the sick is not to be indulged in the use of these, when, towards the end of the disease, he is either oppressed by laborious respiration, or in danger of being strangled from too great a viscidty in the phlegm. In the mean while, if, the belly being costive, which generally happens, the fever should still subsist, a stool must be procured every other, or, at least, every third day, by a clyster.

MISTURA PURGANS.

A Purging Mixture.

Take twelve ounces of the infusion of sena; two ounces of the sena-tincture; and make a mixture.

This medicine is very easily prepared, and therefore very handy on occasions where the body calls for a remedy of this nature. It is cooling as well as laxative, works its passage through the bowels without any griping or disorder, and stands in need, at the same time, of no over-strict regimen. Three ounces of it, drank early in the morning, is a dose

proportioned to most constitutions. In the piles, and all costive dispositions of the intestines, with any spice of inflammation, this mild purgative is very beneficial; and, notwithstanding its gentle way of operating, will with great certainty perform its office.

In the small-pox also, after a competent evacuation by bleeding, a moderate quantity of this mixture may be taken with safety and propriety on any day before the eruption, as it may be likewise towards the end of this distemper, namely, on the ninth or tenth day, in all the various kinds of it; by way of guarding against the putrid fever, which, from the drying up of the pustules, or (if there be no suppuration) a subsiding of the swelling of the inflamed skin, generally comes on at that time. A very rational practice, for which we are indebted to the late learned Dr. FRIEND, and to Dr. MEAD.

Moreover, in an erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, a medicine of the nature of this mixture, exhibited after due bleeding, and repeated according to the continuance of the disorder, will as effectually contribute to relieve it, as a prescription ten times more complicated

and pompous. A blister between the shoulders may accompany the use of it.

PILULÆ ASTHMATICÆ et ICTERICÆ.

Piles for an Asthma, and the Jaundice.

Take two drams of gum-ammoniac; a dram of squills in power; three drams of castile soap; and, with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup, of every dram of the whole compound make ten pills.

The three respective ingredients, that enter this composition, are of a penetrating, attenuating, and deterging nature; and, consequently, entirely accommodated to the removal of the jaundice, asthmatic complaints, and all diseases derived from obstructed vessels. From the diuretic quality of these piles, they are likewise serviceable in hypochondriacal and dropsical disorders. Three of them are to be taken morning and evening.

PILULÆ ex COLCYNTHIDE cum ALOE,
vulgo COCCIÆ MINORES.

The Lesser Pill-Cochiaæ.

Take two ounces of socotorine aloës, and a like quantity of scammony; an ounce of the pith of coloquintida; and two drams of oil of cloves. Let the dry species be reduced to powder separately, the oil mixed amongst them, and the whole formed into a mass with syrup of buckthorn.

This is a good, warm, useful purge, and very efficacious on many occasions; particularly in cholic pains, all viscidities, watery humours, and flatulencies. But, as it is endued with pretty acrid powers, to prevent the membranes from being too much irritated, or, in other words, to render its operation milder, it will be convenient to mix a grain or two of opium with the ingredients. Its dose is five-and-twenty grains, or half a dram.

PILULÆ DIURETICÆ.

Diuretic Pills.

Take two drams of squills; a dram and a half of aromatic species; a dram of balsam of Peru; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, of every dram of the whole composition, make ten pills.

These are effectually detergent, and nevertheless a very safe diuretic; the balsam of Peru being a strong bar against an immoderate relaxation of the renal glands and urinary vessels. This balsam has been much celebrated for asthmas, the phthisic, and nephritic pains, obstructions of the menses, weakness of the stomach, and the jaundice. The blending the squills with it in this composition will considerably forward those intentions. Two or three of these pills are to be taken morning and evening, in disorders where diuretics are indicated.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES.

Mercurial Pills.

Take five drams of quicksilver; two drams of Strasburg turpentine; and a dram and a half of Rudius's extract.

First grind the quicksilver with the turpentine, till it appear no longer. Then beat them up with the rest into a mass. If the turpentine chance to be too thick, make use of a little olive oil.

Wherever mercurials are indicated, pills from this mass may be administered with great prospect of success, being second to no form wherein quicksilver is wont to be exhibited. They are beneficial in all venereal symptoms of the lesser kind, as likewise in scorbutic habits, and ulcerous cases, greatly contributing to the healing those loathsome and obstinate sores. Their use is to be continued for some time, which may be done with all the ease imaginable. The dose is two scruples of this mass, formed into five pills.

PILULÆ RUFI.

Rufus's Pills.

Take two ounces of socotorine aloes; an ounce of myrrh; and an ounce of saffron. Make them into a mass with syrup of buckthorn.

This, from its warmth to the stomach and bowels, and its gentle method of working, is deservedly ranked amongst some of our best purgatives. It is peculiarly made use of in cold constitutions, and indigestions; and, by greatly promoting the menstrual discharges, will, without any other assistance, frequently cure a chlorosis, or the green-sickness. The quantity to be taken of this mass is about half a dram. This pill, given in moderate doses, viz. four or five grains, three times a-day, will, from a cathartic, become a very good alterative, and, continued for some time, will completely relieve any obstructed habit.

PILULÆ STYPTICÆ.

Styptic Pills.

Take three drams of burnt alum in powder; a dram of dragon's blood powdered; and, with a sufficient quantity of white syrup, make a mass.

From the powerful astringency and agglutinating property of these pills, they are successfully prescribed in most fluxes

and hæmorrhages. But then care must be taken not to recur to their use, without the necessary caution in regard of bleeding, purging, &c. Five of them may be given morning and evening.

Dr Mead, in treating of the bloody small-pox, where nature calls for remedies endued with the utmost stypticity, enjoins alum and dragon's-blood in the same proportion, as they are directed in this composition. And, speaking of alum, he says, that this will prove a most effectual medicine, in case it be so compounded, that three parts of alum be melted with one of the inspissated juice, called dragon's-blood; and orders the mass, when cold, to be reduced to a powder; a scruple of which, made into a bolus with conserve of roses, is sufficient for a dose. This, and a dram of the bark, in those deplorable circumstances, he gives alternatively, (so as not to make them interfere with one another) along with oil of vitriol, in the form which is kept in the shops under the title of Tincture of Roses, five or six spoonfuls of which are to be drank between whiles. He crowns the whole process with the application of blisters, in case of a delirium, which he

assures us he has experienced, under these contingencies, not only sufficiently safe, but attended sometimes with unexpected success.

The virtues of elixir of vitriol, so much countenanced by the present practice, cannot, perhaps, be more opportunely insinuated, than in this place. In reachings to vomit, and hectical decay of constitution, and whatever disorder proceeding from too lax a state of the solids, this medicine will sometimes avail, when all others have proved entirely ineffectual. It is also a very good assistant to the bark; and is properly prescribed in all intentions, where that celebrated drug is found to succeed. It is beneficial in several distempers of the head, and is a preservative against epilepsies, apoplexies, palsies, and rheumy defluxions. It may be given from ten to thirty drops, in any suitable liquid, once, twice, or thrice a-day, observing to take it when the stomach is most empty, as in the morning, fasting, a little before dinner, and in the afternoon.

PULVIS EPILEPTICUS.

Powder for an Epilepsy.

Take two scruples of wild valerian-root in powder, and a scruple of cinnabar of antimony. Mix for one dose.

The warm and aromatic qualities of the valerian-root renders it useful in many intentions. Its efficacy, as a sudorific, is supported by the testimony both of the ancient and present practice. This root is also detersive and diuretic, and good in all obstructions of the viscera. In hysterical and convulsive cases, where the spirits are hurried on with great impetuosity, it will sometimes perform wonders. And in nervous complaints, particularly those of the epileptic kind, it has few equals. The mixing this antimonial preparation with it forwards the exertion of its virtues, and constitutes a most excellent powder, to be taken night and morning.

Ranked with this, for nervous disorders, stands the compound spirit of lavender; which has long been so celebrated a medicine for decays of age, and convulsive and apoplectic shocks, (such

as bring on palsies and loss of memory), as almost universally to obtain the name of palsy-drops. It may be taken from twenty to a hundred drops at a time on loaf-sugar.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI.

Mindererus's Spirit.

Take any quantity of volatile salt armoniac, and as much distilled vinegar as will sufficiently impregnate it. When it is subsided, pour it off.

A few drops of this medicine, taken in bed, and repeated a while after, in some warm liquid, will raise a gentle breathing sweat, and consequently be serviceable in pains of the limbs, and stiffnesses, derived either from catching cold or fatigue. And these drops may also be successfully used, exhibited in the like manner, in fevers: where, from a siziness in the blood, nature is too languid of herself to throw off the oppression she labours under. Hence may they likewise be of particular advantage in pleuritic disorders, provided they are accompanied with due evacuations by bleeding.

It may not be improper, perhaps, just to hint in this place, that sometimes an acute pain will obstinately fix itself in the external muscles of the side; which, without repeated bleeding, a scruple of camphire, a dram of spirit of sal armoniac, and three drams of the oil of sweet almonds, mixed with an ounce of the ointment of marsh-mallows, and rubbed in, a few times, on the part affected, with a warm hand, will almost infallibly discuss.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM MITIUS.

The Milder Blue Ointment.

Take three pounds of tried hog's-lard; a pound of quicksilver; and half an ounce of turpentine. Rub the quicksilver in a mortar with the turpentine till it disappears. Then add by degrees the lard warmed, and mix them diligently.

This ointment, if liberally applied, will answer all the intentions of the stronger unguent, and effectually raise a salivation. It is frequently used by way of friction upon the legs only; and it will prove an adequate remedy for venereal complaints; that have not taken too in-

veterate a root, by rubbing in half a dram of it every night, and in some constitutions, by repeating the application only once in eight and forty hours. It must be accompanied with gentle purging twice a-week, or oftener, in case the mouth begins to be sore. It is likewise an established practice to anoint with it the whole length of the urethra, in a cordee from a gonorrhœa, which painful symptom it very rarely fails to abate.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM.

Digestive Ointment.

Take half a pound of the yellow, and a like quantity of the black basilicon; four ounces of the balsam of turpentine, and mix for an ointment.

This is a good prescription for effecting the purpose specified in the title; and may be rendered warmer by an additional quantity of the balsam, or of oil of turpentine, in cases that call for a more powerful digestive. As the yellow basilicon, in the dispensatory of the college, is more a plaster than an ointment, it will be necessary to add an ounce more

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Small-Pox. Decoctum Peruvianum, Decoctum Serpentariæ, Emplastrum Vesicatorium, Mistura Purgans, Pilulæ Stypticæ.

Small-Pox. Caution against too early blistering in this Distemper. Emplastrum Vesicatorium.

Warning against an injudicious use of Opiates in it. Mistura Paregorica.

Spleen. See Hypo.

Stiffness in the Limbs. Spiritus Mindereri.
Strangury. Enema Terebinthinatum, Julapium Cretaceum.

Stricture. Electarium ad Gonorrhœam post Inflammationem.

Vapours. Julapium Moschatum, Julapium Volatile.

Venereal Symptoms. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Ulcers. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Vomitings. Decoctum Anti-Emeticum et Febrifugum, Mistura Anti-Emetica et Febrifuga.

Weakness of the Stomach. Pilulæ Diureticæ.

White Specks of the Mouth in young Children. Gargarisma.

Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe vulgo Coccia Minores.

FINIS.

THE
APPENDIX.

WELLESLEY

CATALOGUS

REMEDIORUM.

Balsamum Anodynum.

℞. SAPON. Castiliens. ℥j.
Op̄ii ℥ss. Camphor. ℥vj.
Croc. ℥j. Sp. Vin. Rectificat. ℥xviiij.
Digere in Arena per Decem Dies, et fiat
Colatura.

Balsamum Guaiacinum.

℞. Gumm. Guaiac. ℔j.
Balsam. Peruvian. ℥iij.
Sp. Vinos. Rectificat. ℔ijss.
Digere, ut Gummi solvatur, et deinde Cola.

Bolus Alexipharmicus.

℞. Theriac. Androm. ℔j. Rad. Contrayerv.
Pulv. Rad. Serpentar. Virg. Pulv. ana
Gr. xij.
Croc. Gr. iv. Confect. Alkerm. q. s.
M. F. Bolus.

Bolus ex Alumine.

℞. Alumin. Nuc. Moschat. Extract.
Cortic. Peruvian. ana Gr. xv.
Syr. Caryoph. q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus Anodynus.

℞. Theriac. Andromach. ʒss.
Pil. Matthæi Gr. viij. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus e Borace.

℞. Borac. Myrrh. Nuc. Moschat. ana Gr. x.
Croc. Gr. iv. Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s.
M. F. Bolus.

Bolus e Camphora.

℞. Gumm. Arabic. ʒss. Camphor. ʒss.
Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus Catharticus.

℞. Rad. Jalap. Pulv. ʒss. Ol. Junip. Gutt. ij.
Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus e Contrayerva.

℞. Rad. Contrayerv. Pulv. ʒss.
Nitr. Depurat. Gr. xv.
Syr. e Cortic. Aur. q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus e Gambogia.

- ℞. Gambog. Pulv. Crystallor. Tartar.
ana Gr. x. Syr. e Spin. Cervin. q. s.
M. F. Bolus.

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

- ℞. Ipecacoanh. Pulv. Gr. iv.
Specier. Aromaticar. Gr. xvj.
Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. M. F.
Bolus.

*Bolus ex Mercurio Dulci Sexties
Sublimato.*

- ℞. Calomel. Gr. x. Conserv. Ros. Rubr.
q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Bolus e Myrrha cum Marte.

- ℞. Pulv. e Myrrh. Composit. ℥j.
Flor. Martial. Gr. iv. Extract. Sabin.
Gr. ij. Syr. e Cort. Aurant. q. s. M. F.
Bolus.

Cerevisia Anti-Splenetica cum Chalybe.

- ℞. Cortic. Tamarisc. ℥iv.
Fraxin. ℥ij.
Guaiac. Sassafr. ana ℥j.
Agrimon. M. iv. Absinth. Cuscut.
ana M. ij. Coq. in Cerevisia non

Lupulat. Cong. vj. in qua, durante Fermentatione, suspendant. limatur.

Chalyb. ꝑss. Antimon. Crud. ꝑiv.
inclus. Sacculo.

Cerevisia Astringens.

℞. Rad. Consolid. Sigill. Solomon. ana
ꝑviij. Coq. in Cerevisia non lupulat.
Cong. vi. ad Cong. iv. colat. et in
Cadum infus. affund. Succ. Millefol.
Plantagin. ana ꝑbj. et, durante
Fermentatione, suspendantur Burs.
Pastor. Centinod. Sanicul. Auricul.
Mur. ana M. iv. Passul. Malag. ꝑbj.
inclus. Sacculo.

Cerevisia Chlorotica.

℞. Rad. Rub. Tinctur. Apii, Brusc.
Zedoar. ana ꝑiv. Fol. Cardiac.
Puleg. Artemis. ana M. ij. Thym.
Dictamn. Cretic. ana M. j. Sem. Dauc.
ꝑiij. Gran. Paradis. ꝑj. limatur.
Chalyb. ꝑss. suspendantur in Cerevisia,
durante ejus Fermentatione, non lupu-
lat. Cong. iv. inclus. Sacculo.

Decoctum Album.

℞. C. C. C. ꝑij. Cinnamom. Paululum.
Coq. in Aq. Fontan. ꝑiij. ad Dimidias.
Colatur. add. Sacchar. Albiss. q. s.
ad gratum Saporem.

Decoctum Emmenagogum.

℞. Rad. Apii ℥ij. Calam. Aromatic. Baccar.
 Laur. ana ℥ij. Zedoar. Cubeb. ana ℥jss.
 Mac. ℥ij. Galang. Gran. Paradis. ana
 ℥ss.
 Dictamn. Cretic. Puleg. ana M. j.
 Coq. in Aq. Font. ℔ij. Vin. Alb. ℔j. ad
 ℥xxvij. Colatur. add Tinctur. Croc.
 (Aq. Theriacal. ppt.) ℥j. Misce.

Electarium Æthiopicum.

℞. Cons. Ros. Rubr. ʒvj. Æthiop. Mineral.
 ℥j. Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Asthmaticum.

℞. Mellis ℥ij. Flor. Sulph. ʒj.
 Zinzib. Pulv. ℥ss. Croc. Pulv. ʒj.
 Syr. Caryoph. q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Electarium Cephalicum.

℞. Cons. Flor. Anth. ʒvj. Rad. Pæon.
 Mar. Subtilissime Pulv. ℥ss.
 Cinnab. Nativ. ʒij.
 Nuc. Moschat. Condit. ʒj.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Chalybeatum.

- ℞. Cons. Absinth. Maritim. ʒij.
 Specier. Aromatic. Cort. Winteran.
 Pulv. ana ʒj. Sal. Succ. ʒj.
 Chalyb. cum. Sulph. ppt. ʒiij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Emmenagogum.

- ℞. Cons. Absint. Maritim. ʒjss.
 Sal. Mart. ʒj. Croc. ʒij.
 Sem. Cardamom. Pulv. ʒj.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. Misce.

Electarium Hystericum.

- ℞. Cons. Rut. ʒj. Elec. e Bacc. Laur. ʒss.
 Gum. Ammoniac. (Tinctur. Castor.
 q. s. Solut.) dram ij. Myrrh. Pulv. ʒj.
 Croc. ʒss. Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s.
 M. F. Electarium.

Electarium Lithontripticum.

- ℞. Terebinth. Argentoratens. (Vitell. Ov.
 Solut.) ʒj. Cui add. Sem. Bardan.
 Lithopserm. Pulv. ana ʒss.
 Alkekeng. ʒij. Syr. e Cortic.
 Aurant. q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Electarium Nephriticum.

℞. Electar. Lenitiv. ℥iv. Terebinthin.
 Argentoratens. (Vitell. Ov. Solut.) ℥j.
 Cremor. Tartar. ℥ij. M. F. Electarium.

Electarium Paralyticum.

℞. Cons. Flor. Anth. ℥j. Sem. Sinap.
 (in Aq. Font. Cont. et per Setaceam.
 Traject. ℥j. Sp. Lavend. Comp. ℥ij. M.

Electarium Restrings.

℞. Cons. Ros. Rubrar. ℥ij. Electar.
 e Scord. ℥ss. Bol. Armen. Pulv. ℥iij.
 Sanguin. Dracon. ℥j. Syr. e Cortic.
 Aurant. q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Electarium de Spermate Ceti.

℞. Cons. Cynosbat. ℥ij. Sperm. Cet. ℥ij.
 Pulv. e Tragacanth. Comp. ℥ss.
 Syrup. Dialth. q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Electarium e Symphyto.

℞. Couserv. Rosar. Rubrar. ℥ss.
 Pulp. Rad. Consolid. Sacch.
 Alb. ana ℥j. Mastich. Pulv. ℥j.
 Syr. Cydonior. q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Elixir Paregoricum seu Asthmaticum.

℞. Flor. Benzoin. Opii. Colat. ana ʒj.
 Camphor. ʒij. Ol. Anis. Essential. ʒss.
 Sp. Vinos. Rectificat. ℥ij.
 Digere, et cola.

Emulsio Arabica.

℞. Amygd. Dulc. Excorticat. ʒss. Sem.
 Quatuor Frigid. Maj. ʒvj.
 Contus. Affund. Decoct. Hord.
 bullient.
 (Gum. Arabic. ʒj. incoct.) ℥ij.
 Colatur. frigid. add. Syr. Dialth. ʒij.
 M. F. Emulsio. s. a.

Emulsio Asthmatica.

℞. Milleped. ʒj.
 Contund. in Mortario marmoreo
 sensim affundendo Aq. Puleg. ʒvj.
 In Liquore fortiter expresso solv. Gum.
 Ammonaic. ʒiij. et cola.

Emulsio Cretacea.

℞. Amygd. Dulc. Excorticat. ʒss.
 Sem. Quatuor Frigid. Maj. ʒvj.
 Contus. affund. Decoct. Hord. ℥ij.

Colatur. frigid. add. Cret. Alb.
 subtilissime Pulv. ℥j.
 Sacchar. Perlāt. ʒvj. M.
 F. Emulsio. s. a.

Haustus Alexipharmacus.

℞. Aq. Lact. Alexeter. ℥jss. Epidem. ℥ss.
 Theriac. Androm. ℥j. Tinctur. Croc.
 Gut. xxx. Syrup. Simpl. ʒij. M.
 F. Haustus.

Haustus Anodynus.

℞. Aq. Lact. Alexeter. ℥jss. Cinnamom.
 Spirituos. ʒij. Diacod. ℥ss. M.
 F. Haustus.

Haustus Aromaticus Anodynus.

℞. Aq. Menth. Piperitid. Simpl. ℥jss.
 Tinctur. Aromatic. Gutt. xxx.
 Philon. Londinens. ℥j. Syrup. Simpl.
 ʒj. M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Catharticus.

℞. Infus. Sen. ℥jss. Crem. Tartar. ℥j.
 Rad. Jalap. Pulv. Gr. xij.
 Syrup. e Spin. Cervin. ℥ss. Aq. Mirab.
 ʒij. M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Diureticus.

℞. Aq. Puleg. Simpl. ℥jss. Sal. Prunell. ℥ij.
 Oxymel. Scillitic. ʒj. M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Emeticus.

℞. Ad. Lact. Alex. ℥ij. Rad. Ipecacoanh.
 Pulv. ʒss. Syr. Violar. ℥j. M.
 F. Haustus.

Vel,

℞. Vin. Ipecacoanh. ℥ij. Ros. Solutiv.
 ℥j. M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Peruvianus.

℞. Aq. Cinnam. Simpl. ℥ij.
 Cortic. Peruvian. Pulv. ℥j.
 Syr. Caryoph. ʒiij. M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Salinus.

℞. Aq. Font. ℥j. Sal. Absinth. ʒss.
 Succ. Limon. Recent. ʒvj.
 Tinct. Cinnam. ℥ij.
 Sacc. Albissim. parum, M. F. Haustus.

Haustus Sudorificus.

℞. Aq. Lact. Alexeter. ʒjss. Pæon.
 Comp. ʒiij.
 Pulv. Contrayerv. Com. ʒj.
 Sp. C. C. per se, Gutt. xxx.
 Syr. e|Cort. Aurant. dram ij. M.
 F. Haustus.

Infusum Amarum Simplex.

℞. Summit. Absinth. Marit. Rad. Gentian.
 ana ʒij. Flaved. Cort. Aurant.
 Siccat. Sem. Cardam. Minor. ana ʒj.
 Infund. in Aq. Font. bullient. ℥bj.
 De Colatura Frigida cap. Haustul.
 Mane quotidie, et Hora quinta
 Pomerid.

Infusum Amarum Chalybeatum.

℞. Rad. Gentian. ʒij. Flaved. Cortic.
 Aurant. Siccat. ʒss.
 Cort. Winteran. Rad. Angelic. ana j.
 Croc. ʒss. Summit. Absinth. Marit.
 Centaur. Minor. ana Mss.
 Limatur. Chalyb. ʒj.
 Infund. frigide in Aq. Gentian.
 Comp. Vin. Alb. ana ℥bj. per octo.
 Dies, sæpius agitando, et cola.

Infusum Paralyticum.

℞. Rad. Raphan. Rustican. Incis. Sem.
 Sinap. Contus. ana ʒiv. Infund. in
 Aq. Font. bullient. ℥iv. per viginti
 quatuor Horas Vase bene clauso, et
 cola.

Infusum Rosarum Compositum.

℞. Rosar. Rubrar. Balaust. ana ʒij.
 Cortic. Querc. ʒss. Infund. calide
 in Aq. Fontan. ℥ij. per Horas
 duodecim. colatur. add. Aq.
 Cinnamom. Hordeat. ʒiv.
 Sacchar. Albissim. q. s. Misce.

Linctus Detergens.

℞. Ol. Lin. Oxyamel. Scillit. Syrup. Croc.
 ana ʒj.
 Sacch. Cand. Alb. Pulv. ʒss. M. F.
 Linctus.

Linctus Emolliens.

℞. Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Syrup. Violar.
 ana ʒiij. M. F. Linctus.

Linctus ad Raucedinem.

℞. Ol. Lin. Recent. ʒj. Sperm. Cet. ʒss.
 Sacch. Cand. Alb. Pulv. ʒvj.
 Syrup. Balsamic. ʒjss. M. F. Linctus.

Mistura Neutralis Higgiana.

℞. Sal. Russic. ʒss. Acet. Distillat. ℥ss.
 Aq. Fontan. ℥j. Syrup. Simpl. ʒss.
 Misce.

Mistura Nitrosa.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ℥vj. Ocul. Cancror. ppt.
 Nitr. Depurat. ana ℥jss.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. ℥ss. Misce.

Mistura Oralis Higiana.

℞. Argent. Viv. Cret. Alb. ana ℥ss.
 Optime Mixtis add. Mell. Inspissat. ℥ij.

Mistura Scillitica.

℞. Aq. Cinnamom. Simpl. ℥viii. Acet.
 Scillitic. Syr. Dialth. ana ℥ij.
 F. Mistura.

Mistura e Valeriana.

℞. Aq. Menth. Piperitid. Simpl. ℥xij.
 Rad. Valerian. Sylvestr. Pulv. ℥j.
 Sp. Lavend. Comp. ℥ss. Syr. e Cort.
 Aurant. ℥j. Misce.

Pilulæ Æthiopicae.

℞. Æthiop. Mineral. ℥ij. Céruss.
 Antimon. ℥j. Gum. Guaiac. ℥ss.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. M.
 F. Pilulæ e quavis ℥j. No. x.

Pilulæ Cathecticæ.

- ℞. Aloes Socotorin. Gum. Ammoniac.
ana ʒjss. Chalyb. cum Sulph. ppt. ʒj.
Ol. Anis. Gutt. vj. Syr. e Cortic.
Aurant. q. s. M.
F. Pilulæ e quavis ʒj. No. xij.

Pilulæ Castoreæ.

- ℞. Castor. Russ. ʒij. Sal. Succin. ʒj.
Balsam. Peruvian. q. s. M.
F. Pil. No. 40.

Pilulæ Catarrhales.

- ℞. Pil. Ruf. ʒj. e Styrac. ʒss.
Ol. Cinnam. Gutt. ij. M.
F. Pilulæ, No. xx.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ.

- ℞. Scammon. cum Sulph. ppt. ʒj.
Gum. Ammoniac. ʒij.
Sal. Chalyb. ʒss. Ol. Caryoph.
Gutt. iij. Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s.
M. F. Pilulæ ex quavis ʒj No. x.

Pilulæ Colicæ.

- ℞. Pil. ex Colocynth. Simpl. ʒss.
Laudan. Londinens. Gr. jss.
Ol. Caryoph. Gut. j. M.
F. Pilulæ, No. 5.

Pilulæ Dysentericæ.

- ℞. Cer. Flav. ʒss. Terr. Japon. Sperm.
 Cet. ana ʒj. Sacch. Saturn. ʒj.
 Ol. Cinnam. Gutt. xij. M.
 F. Pilulæ ex quavis ʒj. No. x.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.

- ℞. Borac. Myrrh. ana ʒj. Aristoloch.
 Croc. ana ʒj.
 Ol. Puleg. Sabin. Caryoph. ana
 Gutt. ij.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. s. M.
 F. Pilulæ ex singulis Drachmis, No. x.

Pilulæ de Guaiaco.

- ℞. Gum. Guaiac. Aloes, ana ʒjss. Balsam.
 Peruvian. q. s. M. F. Pilulæ.

Pilulæ Gummosæ.

- ℞. Galban. Myrrh. Segapen. ana ʒj.
 As. Foetid. ʒss. Syr. e Cortic.
 Aurant. q. s. M. F. Massa Pilularis.

Pilulæ Hystericæ.

- ℞. Galban. Colat. As. Foetid. Gumm.
 Ammon. ana ʒj. Castor. Camphor.

Sal. Succin. ana Gr. xv. Ol. Succin.

Gut. iv. Bals. Peruv. q. s. M.

F. Pilulæ ex quavis ʒj. No. xij.

Pilulæ Martiales.

℞. Sal. Mart. ʒj. Aloes ʒij. Gum. Ammon. ʒss.

Bals. Peruv. q. s. M. F. Pilulæ. Vel,

℞. Chalyb. cum Sulph. ppt. ʒij. Croc. ʒss.
Extract. Gentian. q. s. M. F. Pilulæ.

Pilulæ Resinosæ.

℞. Resin. Sacchar. Saturn. ana ʒj. Camphor.
Bals. Copaiv. ana ʒss. Ol. Terebinth.
Gutt. xij. Vitell. Ov. q. s. M. F. Pilulæ.

Pilulæ de Sanguine Draconis.

℞. Sanguin. Dracon. ʒijss. Sacch. Saturn.
Alumin. Rup. ana Gr. xv. Terebinth.
Argent. q. s. M. F. Pilulæ, No. 50.

Pilulæ de Spermate Ceti.

℞. Sperm. Cet. ʒj. Sacch. Cand. Alb.
Pulv. ʒij. Mucilag. G. Trag. q. s. M.
F. Pilulæ s. a.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ Catharticæ.

℞. Pilul. Ruf. ʒj. Resin. Jalap. Sal Tartar.
ana Gr. v. Ol. Cinnamom. Gutt. j.

Elix. Proprietat. q. s. M.
F. Pilulæ, N. 5.

Pulvis Absorbens.

℞. Ocul. Cancr. ppt. Coral. Rubr. ppt.
ana ℥j. M. F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Æthiopicus Higginus.

℞. Flor. Sulphur. ℥iv. Argent. Viv. ℥xvj.
Misceantur optime, et triturentur,
donec Pulvis subtilissimus Æthiopicus
fiat.

Pulvis Alexipharmacus.

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. Comp. ℥j. Croc.
Gr. x. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Rad. Serpentar. Virgin. Gr. xiv.
Castor. Croc. ana Gr. vi. M.
F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. Comp. Rad.
Serpentar. Virginian. ana Gr. xv. M.
F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Calc. Antimon. Gr. xv. Croc. Camphor.
ana Gr. v. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Pulv. Bêzoardic. ℥j. Myrrh. Castor.
ana Gr. iv. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. Comp. ℥j. Croc.
Gr. x. M. F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Anthelminthicus.

℞. Corallin. Pulv. Æthiop. Mineral. ana
Gr. xv. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Stann. Pulverat. ℥ss. Æthiop. Mineral.
℥j. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Stann. Pulverat. ℥j. Æthiop. Mineral.
℥ss. M. F. Pulvis. Vel,

℞. Corallin. Pulv. Gr. xvj. Æthiop.
Mineral. ℥ss. Sabin. Croc. ana Gr. iij.
M. F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Antilyssus.

℞. Lichen. Ciner. Terrestr. ℥ss.
Piper. Nigr. ʒji.
In Pulverem simul contundantur.

Pulvis Astringens.

℞. Terr. Japon. Bol. Armen. Sang. Dracon.
ana Gr. viij. Ol. Cinnam. Gutt. j.
M. F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Bezoardicus.

℞. Pluv. e Chel. Cancr. Comp. lbj. Lapid.
Bezoart. Oriental. ppt. ʒj. M. F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Catharticus pro Pueris.

℞. Rhabarb. opt. Resin. Jalap. Calomel.
ana ʒj. Sacchar. Albiss. ʒiij. M.
F. Pulvis.

Pulvis Martialis Compositus.

℞. Chalyb. ppt. ʒvj. Xylo-Cass. Nuc.
 Moschat. ana ʒss. Caryoph. Mac.
 ana ʒij. Sacchar. Alb. ʒij. M. F.
 Pulvis.

Pulvis Partum Provocans.

℞. Cinnamom. Croc. ana Gr. x. Borac.
 ʒij. M. F. Pulvis.

Tinctura Anti-Phthisica.

℞. Sal. Mart. Sacchar. Saturn. ana ʒiv.
 Spirit. Vin. Tenuior. ℥ij.
 Digere per Horas viginti, ut extra-
 hatur Tinctura.

Tinctura Paralytica.

℞. Pulv. Cantharid. ʒij. Ammeos. ʒvj.
 Spirit. Vin. Rectificat. ℥jss.
 Digere, ut extrahatur Tinctura, et
 cola.

Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinosa.

℞. Rhabarb. ʒij. Sem. Cardamom. Minor.
 ʒss. Croc. ʒij. Vin. Alb. ℥ij.
 Digere per tres Dies sine Calore, et
 cola.

Tinctura Sacra.

℞. Aloes Socotorin. Pulv. ʒj. Sem.
 Cardamom. Minor. Rad. Serpentar.
 Virginian. ana ʒj. Coccinell. ʒj. Vin.
 Alb. ℥ss. Digere leni Calore per duos.
 Dies, et cola.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans.

℞. Turpeth. Hermodactyl. ana ʒij. Rad.
 Jalap. Hellebor. Nigr. ana ʒj.
 Cinnamom. ʒij. Zinzib. ʒss. Flor.
 Lavendul. ʒj. Infunde per Dies
 quatuordecim in Vin. Montan. ℥iv.
 et deinde cola.

Vinum Chalybeatum.

℞. Limatur. Chalyb. ʒiv. Rut. Puleg.
 ana Mij. Rad. Pæon. Cassamun.
 ana ʒj. Croc. ʒij. Infunde per Dies
 quatuordecim in Vin. Alb. ℥iv.
 et cola.

Vinum Emulatum.

℞. Rad. Enul. Campan. Sacchar. Alb.
 Ribesior. Incis. ana ʒiv. Infunde
 frigide per dies quatuordecim in Vin.
 Alb. ℥iv.

Vinum Millepedum.

℞. Milleped. Viv. ℥ss. Infunde per aliquot
 Dies in Vin. Alb. ℥ij. Liquori
 fortiter expresso add. Croc. ʒij. Sal.
 Mart. ʒj. Sal Succin. ℥ij. et post tres
 vel quatuor Dies cola.

Vinum Scorbaticum.

℞. Acetos. Beccabung. Nasturt. Aquatic.
 Cochlear. Hortens. ana Mij. Rad.
 Enul. Campan. Ireos. Violac. Raphan.
 Rustican. ana ʒjss. Sem. Cochlear.
 Hortens. ʒj. Vin. Alb. ℥iv. Digere
 per duos Dies, et fortiter exprime.

Vinum Stomachicum.

℞. Rad. Gentian. ʒss. Galang. Calam.
 Aromatic. Angelic. ana ʒij. Summit.
 Centaur. Minor. ʒj. Flaved. Cortic.
 Aurant. No. iij cum Succo eorundem,
 Croc. ʒj. Infunde per Dies quatuor-
 decim in Vin. Canar. ℥iv. et cola.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum.

℞. Tutia ppt. ʒj. Lap. Hæmatit.
 ppt. ʒij. Margarit. ppt. Gr. iv.
 Terantur simul in Mortario Mar-

moreo, et cum s. q. Adipis Viperini
F. Unguentum.

Unguentum Psoricum.

℞. Sulph. Viv. ℥iv. Sal. Armoniac. subtilissime Pulv. ℥j. Axung. Porcin.
℔ss. M. F. Unguentum.



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THE
APPENDIX.

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM.

An Anodyne Balsam.

TAKE an ounce of castile soap; half an ounce of opium; six drams of camphire; two drams of saffron; and eighteen ounces of rectified spirit of wine. Digest these in a sand-heat ten days, shaking the vessel between whiles till the last day or two. Then pour off the balsam clear for use.

For this prescription we are obliged to the famous Dr. BATE, physician to king CHARLES the second. The composition, perhaps, has not its equal in the whole extent of medicine for procuring ease in the most excruciating pains, which it not only alleviates by its opiate powers, but, by its attenuating qualities, promotes, at the same time, the discharge of the humours from whence those pains are de-

rived. It is highly serviceable in nervous colics, and effectually scours the viscera and glandular parts of the body. It is particularly beneficial in the jaundice and gravel, opening the obstructed liver, and cleansing the urinary passages to a great degree. It is likewise very prevalent even in the gout, allaying its tortures, by causing the offending stimulating matter to transpire, from whence is put a period to the fit. It is given inwardly from twenty to fifty drops at a dose; and, as to its external application, a rag dipped in it may be laid on the pained part.

BALSAMUM GUAIA CINUM.

Balsam of Guaiacum.

Take two pounds and a half of rectified spirits of wine. Infuse in it, with a gentle heat, and often stirring, a pound of gum guaiacum; and, lastly, add three drams of balsam of Peru, so that the whole may mix together into a balsam.

This Medicine is endued with great efficacy, and will prove of singular service on many occasions. It is a good

preservative against the gout, as by its warmth it will defend the nerves from the saline defluations which are wont to obstruct the motions of those organs, and so form that distemper in the joints. It is beneficial likewise in a dropsical tendency, dissipating, by insensible transpiration, all superfluous moistures; as it is also in scrophulous complaints. And, in regard of an old gleet, if there remain no virulence, it will very much contribute to the removal of that disorder. Its dose is twenty or thirty drops, two or three times a-day, diluted in some liquid.

BOLUS ALEXIPHARMACUS..

An Alexipharmac Bole.

Take a scruple of Venice-treacle; powder of contrayerva-root and virginia snake-root, of each eight grains; four grains of saffron; and, with a sufficient quantity of confection of alkermes, make a bole.

In all fevers of the low, depressed, or nervous kind, this bole, given successively every six or eight hours, (more or less, as the circumstances of the pa-

tient may require) with two or three spoonfuls of some suitable julep, is generally attended with a laudable diaphoresis, which for the most part proves critical. Blistering pretty smartly at the same time, in this sort of fevers, is advisable, as the stimulating faculty of those flies will enable nature to carry on the circulation, till the morbid matter chance to be thrown off by regular secretions.

BOLUS ex ALUMINE.

An Alum Bole.

Take alum, nutmeg, and extract of the peruvian bark, of each fifteen grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of cloves, make a bole.

This, in persons of a strong constitution, whose stomach will not recoil on the offensive sensation generally created in it by the stypticity and vellicating property of the alum, taken three mornings together fasting, will almost infallibly cure even the most stubborn agues. On which account it may, by reason of its cheapness, be of singular use to poor country people on such an occasion. It

is likewise of great efficacy, where it agrees, in a fluor albus, and also in a diabetes.

BOLUS ANODYNUS.

An Anodyne Bole.

Take half a dram of Venice-treacle; eight grains of Matthew's Pill; and make a bole.

This is a safe and good opiate, and may be given whenever pains are to be eased, or sleep procured, with very little caution.

BOLUS e BORACE.

A Borax Bolus.

Take borax, myrrh, and nutmeg, of each ten grains, four grains of saffron; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

This bole, taken with three spoonfuls of some cordial julep, and repeated at proper distances, according to the exigency of the case, will be of singular service in several hysteric disorders. But

its principal use is designed to promote the pains in child-birth, where they are otherwise lingering and defective; in which circumstances, it has been known to succeed surprisingly. But before the exhibition of a medicine of this nature, one must be very cautious and circumspect, and perfectly well assured that the fœtus is in no transverse or preternatural position, it being to a mischievous purpose to bring on pains that must necessarily be impotent, and where manual operations alone can be of any assistance.

BOLUS e CAMPHORA.

A Camphire Bolus.

Take half a dram of gum-arabic; a scruple of camphire; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

In fevers attended with a delirium, twitching of the tendons, and a heat of urine, or strangury from an application of blisters, this bole, by the cooling and emollient faculty of the gum-arabic on the one hand, and the penetrating, deobstruent, and anti-febrile property of the camphire on the other, may happen

to relieve the patient, even in such deplored circumstances. It is to be given with three or four spoonfuls of julep, impregnated with some volatile spirit, and to be repeated in the same manner after an interval of six or eight hours.

BOLUS CATHARTICUS.

A Cathartic Bolus.

Take half a dram of julep in powder; ten drops of oil juniper; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

This is a very safe, and at the same time a very efficacious purge, particularly in a dropsical habit; which it will powerfully drain of watery redundancies, if it be duly followed, and accompanied with an observation of the rules necessary to be attended to by persons in that condition, of which temperance, in regard of liquids, is not the least. To be taken early in the morning fasting.

BOLUS e CONTRAYERVA.

A Contrayerva Bolus.

Take half a dram of contrayerva-root in powder; fifteen grains of purified nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

This may take place after due bleeding, (and a vomit if necessary) in an inflammatory fever; as the nitre will greatly assist in restraining the ebullition of the blood, while the other ingredient is employed in exterminating the morbid matter through the pores of the skin by a gentle diaphoresis. It is to be taken every four or six hours, with a few spoonfuls of some suitable julep, or a little draught of a proper emulsion.

BOLUS e GAMBOGIA.

A Gamboge Bolus.

Take gamboge in power, and crystals of tartar, of each ten grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buck-thorn, make a bolus.

This is a purging dose for a person of a strong constitution in a dropsy. See, under the article of Electarium Hydropticum, in the preceding part of this work, what is said concerning the violent action of gamboge, and the caution requisite in the administration of that excessively drastic drug.

BOLUS ex IPECACOANHA.

An Ipecacoanha Bolus.

Take four grains of ipecacoanha-root in powder; sixteen grains of aromatic species; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

By thus exhibiting the ipecacoanha in a small dose, this root, from an emetic, becomes an admirably efficacious alterative, and a powerful specific in a dysentery. It may be repeated every morning during the continuance of the malady.

**BOLUS ex MERCURIO DULCI SEXTIES
SUBLIMATO.**

A Calomel Bolus.

Take ten grains of calomel; and, with a sufficient quantity of the conserve of red roses, make a bolus.

This is frequently prescribed to be taken over night, previously to the exhibition of some purging potion. By this means the operation of the cathartic is rendered more effectual, and the calomel secured against exerting its salivating faculty. Whence, in some particular cases, that require medicines of this nature, this method of practice is found not only useful, but in a manner necessary.

BOLUS e MYRRHA cum MARTE.

A. Myrrh Bolus with Steel.

Take a scruple of compound powder of myrrh; flowers of steel, ten grains; and extract of savine, five grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

This is peculiarly consecrated to the relief of disorders in the female sex, each of the respective ingredients concurring in its virtues to that end. Consequently, it may be very properly directed in order to promote the menses, to forward delivery, or to procure a discharge of the lochia and secundines. To be taken

with two or three spoonfuls of some julep of the same intention, and repeated or continued, as the circumstances of the case may require.

CEREVISIA ANTI-SPLENETICA CUM
CHALYBE.

An Anti-Splenetic Diet-Drink with Steel.

Take four ounces of the bark of tamarisk; two ounces of ash-bark; guaiacum and sassafras, of each an ounce; four handfuls of agrimony; and wormwood and dodder, of each two handfuls. Boil them in six gallons of wort, and in the working, hang half a pound of the filings of steel, and four ounces of crude antimony, in a bag.

This will not only be serviceable in procuring relief in obstructions of any of the viscera, the liver particularly, and the spleen; but, from the efficacy of the filings of steel and the antimony, will contribute likewise to the removal of disorders peculiar to the fair sex, and concur to open any incidental uterine obstruction, the source, if of long continuance and obstinate, of much untoward

dejection and uneasiness, commonly called vapours. To be used for some time pretty liberally.

CEREVISIA ASTRINGENS.

An Astringent Diet-Drink.

Take root of comfrey and Solomon's-seal, of each eight ounces. Boil them in six gallons of strong wort to four; which strain, and, when it is turned, pour into it juice of yarrow and plantain, of each a pound; and, while it is working, hang it in a bag with shepherd's purse, knot-grass, sanicle, and mouse-ear, of each four handfuls, and a pound of malaga-raisins.

The astringency of this composition admirably well adapts it to the removing all complaints arising from too relaxed a state of any part of the human body. On which account, in habitual diarrhœas and dysenteries, in hectic accompanied with colliquative sweats, in an excess of the menstrual discharges, and the whites in women, in hæmorrhages from a rupture of some minute vessels, and in order to prevent abortion, much good may be expected from a continual use of it.

Should it render the bowels too costive, a little lenitive electary, or any medicine of the like nature, will remedy that inconvenience. It may be drank at discretion.

CEREVISIA CHLOROTICA.

A Diet-drink for the Green-sickness.

Take roots of madder, smallage, butcher's-broom, and zedoary, of each four ounces; leaves of mother-wort, penny-royal, and mugwort, of each two handfuls; thyme and dittany of Crete, of each a handful; three ounces of daucus-seed; an ounce of grains of Paradise; and half a pound of filings of steel. Hang them in a bag in four gallons of ale during its fermentation.

An irregular appetite in young girls before the usual time of the eruption of the menses, such as the eating of chalk, wall, &c. occurs commonly enough; together with a pallid complexion, shortness of breath, and a great inability for action; and, in short, every symptom incident to those of a full-grown age from a suppression of the uterine monthly discharges. In such obstinate circumstances,

it will be very advisable to mix some of this composition with the common drink; but in a proportion that will not create any nausea or disgust against a continual use of it. From what is said, it must of course be supposed, if but little diluted, a very efficacious remedy in all obstructions of the womb whatever; nor indeed can there, for such purposes, be devised, in this form, either an easier or a better.

DECOCTUM ALBUM.

A White Drink.

Take two ounces of powder of burnt hartshorn, and three pints of spring-water. Boil it away to half, with a crust of bread in it, and some cinnamon. Then strain, and sweeten it with doubly-refined sugar.

In the small-pox, measles, and indeed in all kinds of fevers and acute diseases, where the intestines, from too violent an irritation of their fibres by acid or acrid humours, are too much solicited to an evacuation of the serous matter of the blood by their canal, or are in a state of too great relaxation, this absorbent and sub-astringent decoction, taken by way of common drink, will be found endued

with salutary qualities, equal perhaps to those of more pompous compositions. But, as we hinted above, before the exhibition of any thing of this sort, it must be maturely weighed, whether the stools in question are not critical, and a lucky effort of nature to get rid of what oppresses her, by dispatching the offended matter from the blood and juices by that outlet. In which case they ought rather to be encouraged than checked.

DECOCTUM EMMENAGOGUM.

An Apozem to promote the Menses.

Take two ounces of the roots of smallage; calamus aromaticus and bayberries, of each two drams; zedoary and cubebs, of each a dram and a half; two scruples of mace; galangal and grains of Paradise, of each ten grains; dittany of Crete and pennyroyal, of each a handful. Boil in a quart of water and a pint of white-wine to eight-and-twenty ounces. When strained, add to it an ounce of tincture of saffron prepared with treacle-water, and mix for use.

In obstructions of the womb, and a suppression of the menstrual purgations in the fair sex, this preparation, especially if assisted by proper cathartics and moderate exercise, will so invigorate the blood, that the uterine arteries must at length be determined to open their orifices, and give way to the flux ordained by nature to be periodically and at rated times discharged in that manner. About six ounces of it are to be taken twice or thrice a-day.

ELECTARIUM ÆTHIOPICUM.

An Æthiops Mineral Electary.

Take six drams of the conserve of red roses; an ounce of Æthiops mineral; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

In all foulness of blood productive of cutaneous eruptions, such as the itch, tetters, &c. this is a very efficacious remedy. It may be taken twice a-day, to the quantity of an ordinary nutmeg.

ELECTARIUM ASTHMATICUM.

An Electary for an Asthma.

Take two ounces of honey; an ounce of the flowers of sulphur; two drams of ginger in powder; a dram of saffron in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of cloves, make an electary.

This will powerfully deterge and scour the bronchia and pulmonic vessels, and, consequently, prove very beneficial in asthmatic complaints, and coughs arising from infractions, and tough viscid matter adhering to the sensible texture of those parts. It may be taken three or four times a-day to the quantity of a nutmeg, more or less, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ELECTARIUM CEPHALICUM.

A Cephalic Electary.

Take six drams of conserve of rosemary-flowers; half an ounce of male piony-root finely powdered; three drams of native cinnabar; an ounce of candied nutmeg; and, with a sufficient quantity

of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This is an excellent remedy in an habitual pain in the head, and a good preservative against apoplectic, epileptic, paralytic, and all convulsive disorders. These virtues it possesses principally from the efficacy of the native cinnabar; which, consisting of very subtile, and, at the same time, very solid parts, is powerful enough to penetrate the minutest passages, and by that means to clear the nerves of all obstructions from whence those disorders arise. It may be taken twice or thrice a-day to the quantity of a chesnut.

ELECTARIUM CHALYBEATUM.

A Chalybeate Electary.

Take two ounces of the conserve of sea-wormwood; aromatic species and winter's-bark in powder, of each a dram; a scruple of salt of amber; three drams of steel prepared with sulphur; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This is certainly in great esteem in a poor languid state of the blood and juices, and in all obstructed habits, and is peculiarly beneficial in hysteric and hypochondriacal affections; as it will invigorate the nerves, warm the vital fluids, and promote their circulation through all the respective canals, especially if the use of it be accompanied with any degree of exercise. It may be taken morning and afternoon to the quantity of a nutmeg, with a draught of any suitable liquid after it.

ELECTARIUM EMMENAGOGUM.

An Electary to promote the Menses.

Take an ounce and a half of the conserve of sea-wormwood; a dram of salt of steel; two scruples of saffron; a scruple of powder of cardamoms; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

In a green sickness from a stoppage of the menstrual discharges, a distemper common enough among the fair sex, this electary will be attended with admirable success. For if taken twice a-day to the

quantity of a nutmeg for a dose, with proper exercise along with it, it will increase by degrees the circulation of the blood, help to restore the vessels to their usual elasticity, and, by its invigorating qualities, remove whatever obstructions may be formed in the uterine canals.

ELECTARIUM HYSTERICUM.

An Hysteric Electary.

Take an ounce of the conserve of rue; half an ounce of the electary of bay-berries; two drams of gum ammoniac dissolved in a sufficient quantity of tincture of castor; a dram of powder of myrrh; half a dram of saffron; and, with syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This is a very de-obstruent and detergent composition, capable of penetrating into the minutest passages, and of making its way through them. Hence it is of excellent service in disorders of the womb, the frequent source of strong fits and convulsions. It is to be given to the quantity of a nutmeg twice a-day, or oftener, if the symptoms require it.

ELECTARIUM LITHONTRIPTICUM.

An Electary against the Stone.

Take an ounce of Strasburgh turpentine. Mix it very well with the yolk of an egg, and then add the seeds of burdock and gromwell powdered, of each half an ounce; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electary.

This is appropriated to the forcing away any sabulous matter that may have made a lodgment in the urinary passages. To be taken to the quantity of a nutmeg two or three times a-day, with a glass of white-wine.

Great care and circumspection are necessary in the exhibition of this medicine. For, as turpentine is of a warm nature, it must by no means be administered where the least degree of inflammation is attendant on the obstructed part. In that case, manna, oils, and emollient clysters are to be enjoined, in order to relax the vessels, and so procure a less painful exit for the offending matter.

ELECTARIUM NEPHRITICUM.

A Nephritic Electary.

Take four ounces of lenitive electary; an ounce of Strasburgh turpentine mixed with the yolk of an egg; two drams of cream of tartar; and work them into an electary.

The lenitive electary, in this composition, and the cream of tartar perform a very good part; as, by their action on the intestinal canal, with which the urinary ducts have so close a connection, they mainly promote the intended efficacy of the turpentine. It is adapted to gravelly complaints, and is sometimes prescribed in a simple gonorrhœa. To be taken to the quantity of a large nutmeg every morning, with a porringer of water-gruel after it.

ELECTARIUM PARALYTICUM.

An Electary against the Palsy.

Take an ounce of the conserve of rosemary-flowers; an ounce of mustard-seed beat with water, and pulped

through a sieve; and two drams of the compound spirit of lavender. Mix into an electary.

This is very pungent and detersive, and therefore of use in all cases where the nerves want a stimulus to help them to perform their destined offices. Hence, in paralytic disorders, and in decays attending old age, it is much recommended. From its diuretic quality it is also serviceable in asthmatical and dropsical habits. To be taken twice a-day to the quantity of a chesnut, along with some suitable julep, or a glass of strong white-wine.

ELECTARIUM RESTRINGENS.

A Restricting Electary.

Take two ounces of the conserve of red roses; half an ounce of diascordium; three drams of Armenian bole in fine powder; a dram of dragon's blood; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of red poppies, make an electary.

Where stools are immoderate, notwithstanding rhubarb has been exhibited, and

the patient so low and sinking as to be no longer able to bear such a continued evacuation, a dose of this electary, to the quantity of a nutmeg, taken three or four times a-day with a draught of the white drink, will help gradually to strengthen the relaxed intestines, and consequently guard them against an excessive discharge of their contents. But, as a flux of this kind is frequently critical, and an effort of nature to throw off from the habit of body what would otherwise be injurious and oppressive, due caution and circumspection ought ever to precede the administration of a medicine of this tendency; lest, instead of relieving harassed nature, we block up the peccant matter, and by this means furnish it with an opportunity of producing incurable effects.

ELECTARIUM de SPERMATE CETI.

A Sperma Ceti Electary.

Take two ounces of the conserve of hips; half an ounce of sperma ceti; half an ounce of the compound powder gum dragant; and, with a sufficient quantity of the syrup of balsam, make an electary.

In an acrimony of the blood and humours, in catarrhs and defluxions of sharp rheums from the glands of the throat, and in stubborn hoarsenesses, this electary, being very emollient and agglutinating, will be of singular service. It is of use likewise in a heat of urine, either from a gonorrhœa, or any other cause. It is to be taken to the quantity of a large nutmeg three or four times a-day, along with some suitable emulsion.

ELECTARIUM e SYMPHYTO.

A Comfrey-Root Electary.

Take half an ounce of the conserve of red roses; pulp of fresh comfrey-root and fine sugar, of each an ounce; a dram of mastich in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup quinces, make an electary.

In all kinds of fluxes that are not critical, in gleet, and the fluor albus in women, as also in tickling coughs from rheums and defluxions, this electary, by allaying the irritation productive of these disorders, will be found to be of good service. It is to be taken of to the quantity of a nutmeg, three or four times a-day

along with the chalk-julep, or the gum-arabic emulsion.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM, seu ASTHMATICUM.

A Paregoric or Asthmatic Elixir.

Take flowers of benjamin and opium strained, of each a dram; two scruples of camphire; half a dram of the essential oil of aniseeds; and a quart of rectified spirit of wine. After digestion, strain off the spirit.

Of all our medical compositions, the shops, perhaps, cannot supply one more adapted to answering the purposes expressed by its title, than this medicine. All irritations to frequent coughing are admirably well allayed by it, the breast being at the same time opened, and the liberty of breathing enlarged; inasmuch as the opium blunts the acrimony of the humours, while the other ingredients serve to cleanse the respective glands, and promote the regular discharges. In the chin-cough of children it is peculiarly excellent; to whom it may be given from five to ten or twelve drops, according to the age, and from twenty to a hundred drops

to adults, in hyssop-water, or canary, at night going to bed.

EMULSIO ARABICA.

A Gum-arabic Emulsion.

Take half an ounce of sweet almonds blanched, and six drams of the four greater cold seeds. Pour upon them, when bruised, a quart of barley-water, with an ounce of gum-arabic boiled in it. Strain, and, when cold, add to the composition two ounces of the syrup of marsh-mallows.

This emulsion is, in an especial manner, dedicated to the removal of those stranguries, that are apt to affect the urinary passages on an application of blisters. On which occasion it may be drank discretionally.

EMULSIO ASTHMATICA.

An Emulsion for an Asthma.

Take millepedes alive, No. CXX. bruise them in a marble mortar, pouring on them gradually six ounces of pennyroyal-water. In a strong expression of

the liquor dissolve three drams of gum-ammoniac, and strain it.

From the inciding and attenuating qualities of the ingredients that compose this emulsion, very good effects may reasonably be expected from it, in whatsoever viscidities of the blood unattended with an inflammation; particularly in infarctions of the lungs, the unavoidable source of wheezing and laborious respiration. A spoonful of it may be taken three or four times a-day in a draught of pectoral decoction.

EMULSIO CRETACEA.

A Chalk Emulsion.

Take half an ounce of sweet almonds blanched, and six drams of the four greater cold seeds. Pour upon them, when bruised, a quart of boiling barley-water. Strain, and, when cold, add to the composition an ounce of white chalk in fine powder, and six drams of pearl-sugar.

Whenever acidities are predominant in the stomach and first passages, which are ever attended with some degree of

heat, this emulsion, being of a very absorbent and cooling nature, may prove singularly beneficial. Hence, in some loosenesses, after proper evacuations, it would be highly useful, and help to sheath the sharp particles that are in those disorders continually stimulating the intestines. And, in regard of that uneasy sensation of the ventricle, called the heart-burn, it can scarce fail of success. To be shook when taken, which it may be at discretion.

HAUSTUS ALEXIPHARMACUS.

An Alexipharmic Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of alexeterial milk-water; half an ounce of plague-water; a scruple of venice-treacle; thirty drops of tincture of saffron; and two drams of the simple syrup. Mix for a draught.

In a slow malignant fever, where the pulse is low, the complexion pale, and the forehead clammy, and where often prevails great restlessness, this draught, given and repeated every six hours, will, by its cordial and enlivening quality, frequently produce a crisis of the

disorder; especially if blistering pretty much to the purpose accompany the use of it.

HAUSTUS ANODYNUS.

An Anodyne Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of alexeterial milk-water; three drams of spirituous cinnamon water; and an ounce of diacodium. Mix for a draught.

Occasionally, as sleep may be wanting, or a little weariness and fatigue be subsequent to the operation of a vomit, an opiate of this gentle nature will not be without its use, by refreshing the body, and supplying the necessary spirits for performing its several functions.

HAUSTUS AROMATICUS ANODYNUS.

An Aromatic Anodyne Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of simple pepper-mint water; forty drops of aromatic tincture; a scruple of London philonium; and a dram of the simple syrup. Mix for a draught.

This is a very warm, quieting, and comfortable medicine to the stomach and bowels, and will be of service in flatulent cholicky disorders of those organs, after a proper evacuation by rhubarb, or the tinctura sacra. But, in the first place, in these cases, should there be an inflammation subsisting, care must be taken to draw away some blood.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS.

A Cathartic Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of the infusion of sena; a scruple of cream of tartar; twelve grains of Jalap in powder; half an ounce of syrup of buckthorn; and two drams of aqua mirabilis. Mix for a draught.

In all cases, where moderate purging is necessary or convenient, this potion will be very properly prescribed. It must be taken early in the morning, and a regimen observed during its operation, common on such occasions.

HAUSTUS DIURETICUS.

A Diuretic Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of simple pennyroyal water; two scruples of sal prunellæ; and a dram of oxymel of squills. Mix for a draught.

In any obstruction of the kidneys from a lodgment of gravel, in a heat of urine, either from a gonorrhœa, or any other cause, in asthmatical infarctions, or whatever clog besides on the humours and juices, this draught will be of service. It may be repeated, and the use of it continued discretionally.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS.

An Emetic Draught.

Take two ounces of alexeterial milk-water; half a dram of ipecacœanha in powder; and an ounce of syrup of violets. Mix for a draught. Or,

Take two ounces of wine with ipecacœanha, and an ounce of solutive syrup of roses. Mix for a draught.

Either of these draughts, where there is an indication for such an operation, will with great ease and efficacy unload the stomach, and rid it of its superfluous and noxious contents. The use of vomits is very extensive. They are of service, not only in several chronic distempers, but also in acute ones; particularly at the beginning and on the first attack of most fevers, not excepting those of the eruptive kind, such as the small-pox, &c. the protrusion of the morbid matter being generally promoted by their seasonable agency.

HAUSTUS PERUVIANUS.

A Peruvian Bark Draught.

Take two ounces of small cinnamon-water; a dram of bark in powder, and three drams of syrup of cloves. Mix for a dose.

Where the stomach will admit of so large a quantity of the bark in substance; this is a very efficacious method of administering this famous drug, there being scarce a possibility, that an ague should occur of so obstinate a nature, that would

not yield to the force of this extraordinary specific, thus exhibited; and in the intervals of the paroxysms, every four or six hours (more or less frequently, according to the longer or shorter space of the intermission) repeated. A vomit should precede the use of it, and, in case it purges, ten drops of liquid laudanum must be added to the next dose.

HAUSTUS SALINUS.

A Saline Draught.

Take an ounce of spring-water; half a dram of salt of wormwood; six drams of fresh lemon-juice; two drams of tincture of cinnamon; and, with a little fine sugar, make a draught.

This is a mixture of singular use in fevers, taken and repeated every six hours, as it will seldom fail to promote a gentle breathing-sweat. It is sometimes likewise prescribed as a substitute for the bark, from the great chance there is of its putting an actual stop to intermittent disorders.

HAUSTUS SUDORIFICUS.

A Sudorific Draught.

Take an ounce and a half of alexeterial milk-water; three drams of compound piony-water; a scruple of compound powder of contrayerva; thirty drops of spirit of hartshorn *per se*; and two drams of syrup of orange-peels. Mix for a dose.

Where sweating may be of service, this draught will, after proper bleeding, be very opportunely exhibited. And it has been known to succeed in a particular manner in a pain of the side, that was before its administration exceedingly obstinate. On the return of an agueish paroxysm, it will be also singularly beneficial, and, by eliminating much of the morbid matter through the pores of the skin, contribute, in a great degree, to shorten it. On these occasions, in case the malady be protracted, on the expiration of six hours it will be proper to repeat it.

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX.

A Simple Bitter Infusion.

Take the tops of sea-wormwood and gentian-root, of each two drams; the outer peel of Seville oranges dried, and the lesser cardamom-seeds, of each a dram. Infuse them in a pint of boiling water, and, when cold, strain it out for use.

This infusion, however easy and unpompous its preparation, is a direct and natural remedy in a cold weak stomach, and a decay of appetite. A glass of it to be taken on those occasions every morning, and at five o'clock in the afternoon.

INFUSUM AMARUM CHALYBEATUM.

A Bitter Infusion with Steel.

Take two drams of gentian root; half an ounce of the outer peel of Seville oranges dried; Winter's bark and Spanish angelica root, of each a dram; half a dram of saffron; tops of sea wormwood and centaury, of each half a handful; and an ounce of filings of steel. Infuse these

ingredients cold in compound gentian water and strong white wine, of each a pint, for eight days, often shaking the vessel, and then strain it for use.

The filings of steel, in this composition, not only render it very useful in restoring the tone of the stomach when too much relaxed, either by intemperance or severe and continued illnesses, but by their active and invigorating faculty, assist in opening obstructions of the womb in the fair sex, and greatly contribute to a regular discharge of the menses. A glassful of it is to be taken twice a-day.

INFUSUM PARALYTICUM.

A Paralytic Infusion.

Take horse-radish-root sliced thin, and mustard-seed bruised, of each four ounces. Infuse them in two quarts of boiling water for twenty-four hours close covered.

This infusion is endued with very warm, pungent, and stimulating faculties; and is therefore exhibited with sufficient propriety in any numbness of the parts, cold

rheumatic pains, and in whatever relaxation of the nerves and vessels. From a continued use of it, the fibres will sometimes gradually recover their native elasticity, while the matter that clogs and preternaturally stretches them, is forcibly carried off from day to day by urine. Four ounces of it are to be taken morning and evening.

INFUSUM ROSARUM COMPOSITUM.

A Compound Infusion of Roses.

Take red rose leaves and balaustines, of each two drams; and half an ounce of oak-bark. Make a warm infusion in a quart of spring-water for twelve hours. Then strain, and add four ounces of barley cinnamon-water, and a sufficient quantity of doubly refined sugar.

This is a powerful astringent, and of course must be very advantageous in cases that call for medicines of such efficacy. But, before the exhibition of remedies of this nature, great caution, care, and circumspection are necessary, lest the method of cure prove of more fatal consequence than the disease itself. The

sagacious Dr. FULLER, in his PHARMACOPŒIA EXTEMPORANEA, has left us some excellent hints in respect of this matter. “In a symptomatical diarrhœa, says he, where the original disorder is an acute fever, it is a circumstance attended with difficulty. However, it is a safer method to prescribe, on this occasion, direct alexipharmics, in order to expel the hostile venom through the pores of the skin, than to recur to astringents and opiates, which must necessarily fix the malignant humours, obstruct the crisis, and sink the spirits. Secondly, in a spitting of blood, on an actual suppression of that threatening disorder, extravasated gore; and grumous clots, may nevertheless be subsisting in the lungs. Now, in such a case, to order astringents would be pernicious practice, inasmuch as they are an obstacle to excretion, and bring on a shortness of breath, suffocation, vehemently-acute fevers, inflammations of the lungs, and death itself.”

Hence it will be requisite, previously to the attempting any thing of this sort, to exhibit, in the former circumstance, a competent quantity of rhubarb; and,

in the latter, such medicines as may gradually dislodge the collected clots, disunite their concreted particles, and evacuate them either by urine or expectoration.

LINCTUS DETERGENS.

A Detergent Linctus.

Take linseed oil, oxymel of squills, and syrup of saffron, of each an ounce; and half an ounce of fine sugar-candy in powder. Mix according to art for a linctus.

In an infarction of the pulmonary vessels, or stuffing of the glands of the throat, this medicine will be of good service for promoting a discharge of the sluggish phlegmatic matter that loads them. A spoonful of it may be taken at discretion.

LINCTUS EMOLLIENS.

An Emollient Linctus.

Take oil of sweet almonds and syrup of violets, of each three ounces. Mix and make a linctus.

In a dry husky cough, a spoonful of this easy, plain mixture, taken every now and then, will relax by degrees the crispy tone of the fibres, and consequently will at length allay the irritation from whence the disorder entirely springs.

LINCTUS ad RAUCEDINEM.

A Linctus for a Hoarseness.

Take an ounce of linseed oil fresh drawn; half an ounce of spermaceti; six drams of white sugar-candy in powder; and an ounce and a half of balsamic syrup. Mix for a linctus.

A spoonful of it is to be taken every now and then, on the occasion specified by its title.

MISTURA NEUTRALIS HIGGIANA.

Higg's Neutral Mixture.

Take half an ounce of sal russicum; half a pound of distilled vinegar; a pound of spring-water; and an ounce and a half of the simple syrup. Make a mixture.

This medicine is exhibited, by its author, as a proper remedy for gouty persons: After the fit is over, it is recommended to be taken mixed with the tincture of virginian snake-root, or else with some rum, brandy, arrack, or mountain wine, three times a-day, from three spoonfuls of it to six. And even during the fit itself it may be given along with some suitable absorbent powder, as it is endued with a property of dissolving the arthritic salts that lodge in the capillary vessels of the joints, and of carrying them off by the cutaneous pores by means of perspiration. It is likewise vouched serviceable, where proper evacuations have preceded, in an inflammatory and sizy state of the blood and juices, in fevers of most kinds, in colics, fluxes, and all Hæmorrhages whatever.

With the addition of aquava calcis, it has been likewise frequently found beneficial in scorbutic habits, though accompanied with ulcers, and in scrophulous complaints, and even leprous, or venereal eruptive dispositions. Being of a diuretic nature, it is said, if accompanied with suitable purgatives, to answer also several intentions in regard of a dropsy; and, with gum ammoniac added to it,

to be a very powerful remedy in an asthma. Moreover, in case it be given along with some few drops of the thebaic tincture, it will, it seems, become a good anti-emetic.

MISTURA NITROSA.

A Nitre Mixture.

Take six ounces of spring-water; prepared crabs-claws and purified nitre, of each a dram and a half; and a half an ounce of syrup of orange-peels. Make a mixture.

This is a good cooling and diuretic medicine, and consequently adapted to several inflammatory disorders, particularly fevers of this denomination, in conjunction with a due evacuation by bleeding. A spoonful of it is to be taken on these occasions pretty frequently.

MISTURA ORALIS HIGGIANA.

Higg's Mixture for the Mouth.

Take quicksilver and white chalk, of each half an ounce. Incorporate them

well together, and add two ounces of inspissated honey.

This mixture is calculated for cancerous tumours and ulcers of the tonsils, uvula, and tongue. It is to be applied to the parts affected twice a-day.

MISTURA SCILLITICA.

A Squills Mixture.

Take eight ounces of simple cinnamon-water; vinegar of squills and syrup of marsh mallows, of each three ounces. Make a mixture.

Squills are powerfully detergent, and, when stript of their emetic property, as they are in this mixture, will become an efficacious remedy in asthmatic disorders, and all obstructions and infarctions of the lungs and viscera. They are also of a strongly diuretic nature; and, modelled as in this composition, work very forcibly by urine. Hence may they be prescribed with advantage in some dropsies. Two spoonfuls of this mixture are to be taken on these occasions mornings and evenings,

and the use of it continued according to the exigency of the illness.

MISTURA e VALERIANA.

A Valerian Mixture.

Take twelve ounces of simple pepper-mint-water; an ounce of valerian-root in powder; half an ounce of compound spirit of lavender; and an ounce of syrup of orange-peels. Make a mixture.

The valerian-root is warm and aromatic, and of great efficacy in all nervous and hysteric complaints. Consequently, it is no wonder it is such a favourite of the present practice. As it is highly attenuating, it may be of service likewise in obstinate agues, especially if assisted by camphire. The dose of this mixture is a spoonful, to be taken three or four times a-day.

PILULÆ ÆTHIOPICÆ.

Æthiops Mineral Pills.

Take two drams of Æthiops mineral; a dram of ceruss of antimony; half a dram of gum guaiacum; and, with a suf-

ficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make them into pills, ten out of each dram.

This is recommended by Dr. Bate, from whose Pharmacopœia it is here inserted, as a very powerful remedy in dropsies, venereal diseases, and in all cutaneous distempers. And, indeed, if we consider the properties of its ingredients, we must conclude it efficacious in opening obstructions even in the minutest passages, and correcting the sharpness and acrimony of the humours. Five of them are ordered for a dose, and their use is to be continued for at least six weeks.

PILULÆ CACHECTICÆ.

Pills for an Ill Habit of Body.

Take socotrine aloes and gum-ammœniac, of each a dram and a half; a dram of steel prepared with sulphur; six drops of oil of aniseed; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, of every dram of the whole compound make twelve pills.

The blending of aloes, in this composition, with the gum-ammoniac and steel, renders it a very good medicine in regard of the purposes to be answered by its title. For by this means the peccant matter, that loads the vessels, and to a great degree obstructs the circulation of the blood and juices, is more expeditiously dislodged, as a passage is continually promoted for it through the channel of the intestines. Wherefore these pills will be of efficacy in hypochondriacal and hysterical disorders, and particularly in a defect of the menses. Four or five of them are to be taken every night at bedtime.

PILULÆ CASTOREÆ.

Castor Pills.

Take two drams of Russia castor; a dram of salt of amber; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, make fifty pills.

Castor is of noble use in medicine, and being very friendly to the nerves, is particularly serviceable in cephalic and hys-

teric complaints, that often owe their origin to some disorder in the nervous system. In these pills the salt of amber likewise assists its efficacy. Five of them are to be taken twice or thrice a-day.

PILULÆ CATARRHALES.

Pills for a Catarrh.

Take a dram of Rufus's pills; half a dram of Storax pills; and two drops of oil of cinnamon. Make these ingredients into twenty pills.

Through the evacuation procured by the Rufus's pills, and a successive derivation of the matter by the intestines, that would otherwise clog the glands of the throat and the organs of respiration, while the agglutinating and softening virtues of the Storax pills are exerting themselves against sharp rheums and the irritations they are accustomed to produce, this is a composition very well adapted for the conferring the benefit expected from the title. Three of these pills are to be taken every night while the disorder is urgent.

PILULÆ CHALYBEATÆ CATHARTICÆ.

Purging Steel Pills.

Take a dram of scammony prepared with sulphur; too drams of gum-ammoniac; half a dram of salt of steel; three drops of oil of cloves; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, of every dram of the whole compound, make ten pills.

This is a very good composition for a chlorosis, or green-sickness; as four or five of these pills, taken in a morning, and repeated at proper distances, partly by evacuating the clogging obstructing matter, and partly by gradually invigorating the whole system of the body, will almost infallibly remove the symptoms attendant on that disorder; such as shortness of breath, paleness of complexion, &c. They will be also serviceable in hypochondriacal oppressions.

PILULÆ COLICÆ.

Pills for the Colic.

Take half a dram of the more simple pills of coloquintida; a grain and a half

of London laudanum; and a drop of oil of cloves. Make these ingredients into five pills.

In a bilious colic, it is an admirable method, and, indeed, an absolutely necessary one, neither to prescribe an opiate, unless blended with some medicine of a cathartic property, nor to order a remedy of a cathartic tendency, without keeping the bowels quiet by the concomitancy of something of an opiate nature. In these pills there is a just and an exactly proportioned mixture of each; so that the anodyne part of the composition will be alleviating whatever painful sensation may be prevailing in the intestines, while the purgative one is carrying off the foreign stimulating matter productive of the disorder. But in hysteric colics great caution and circumspection are requisite; as the least irritation almost, in those of that class, from a purgative of any force and efficacy, would be in danger of promoting convulsions; the whole business there being to be managed by emollient fomentations and anodynes.

PILULÆ DYSENTERICÆ.

Pills in a Bloody-Flux.

Take half an ounce of yellow bees-wax; Japan earth and spermaceti, of each a dram; a scruple of sugar of lead; and twelve drops of oil of cinnamon. Form these ingredients into a mass by the fire, and of every dram of the whole composition make ten pills.

These pills will be of service whenever there is a predominancy of acrimonious humours, either in the intestines or in the urinary or uterine passages; and therefore may be prescribed with advantage, not only in the disorder specified by their title, but also in old gleet and the fluor albus. Four or five of them are to be taken two or three times a-day.

PILULÆ EMMENAGOGÆ.

Pills to Promote the Menses.

Take borax and myrrh, of each a dram; brithworth and saffron, of each a scruple; oil of pennyroyal, savin, and cloves, of

each two drops; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, of every dram of the whole composition make ten peels.

These pills, from their warming and attenuating property, are effectually calculated for answering the purpose specified by their title. Nor will they only be of service on that occasion, but likewise in all hysterical complaints in general. And, as there is a great analogy between these and disorders of the spleen, they would be also very properly administered to hypochondriacal persons. In regard of the menses, three of them are to be taken twice a-day for three or four days before the usual time of their appearance; and, in other cases, the use of them may be continued for several weeks together.

PILULÆ de GUAIACO.

Guaiacum Pills.

Take cum guaiacum and aloes, of each a dram and a half; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, make them into peels.

Three or four of these pills, taken every night on going to bed, will keep the body moderately open, and consequently be of service in hypochondriacal afflictions, and, indeed, in almost all chronic disorders whatever. The gum guaiacum of itself is of singular efficacy; and, being a powerful promoter of insensible perspiration, is very well adapted to the removal of all complaints arising from any obstructions in the cutaneous pores.

PILULÆ GUMOSÆ.

Gum Pills.

Take galbanum, myrrh, and sagapenum, of each an ounce; half an ounce of assafoetida; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a mass for pills.

The ingredients of this composition concur to render it very effectual in removing hysteric disorders. As it is of the attenuating and detergent class, it will likewise be serviceable in all distempers that owe their origin to grumes and viscidities, which stuff the vessels, and

obstruct the necessary motion of the nervous fluids. Hence may it be ordered in certain asthmatic complaints, in the quantity of about five-and-twenty grains, to be taken every night at bed-time.

PILULÆ HYSTERICÆ.

Hysteric Pills.

Take galbanum strained, assafoetida and gum-ammoniac, of each a dram; castor, camphire, and salt of amber, of each fifteen grains; four drops of oil of amber; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, of every dram of the whole composition make twelve pills.

Three of these pills may be taken twice a-day in a defective state of the menses, or in any other hysterical disorder. But they would be entirely foreign to the affair in case of pregnancy; inasmuch as, being of a very strong nature, they would subject the patient to an abortion. In hypochondriacal complaints, likewise, in the other sex, they would be taken to advantage.

PILULÆ MARTIALES.

Steel Pills.

Take a dram of salt of steel; two drams of aloes; half a dram of gum-ammoniac; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, make them into pills. Or,

Take two drams of steel prepared with sulphur; half a dram of saffron; and, with a sufficient quantity of extract of gentian, make them into pills.

Three pills from either of these compositions, given twice a-day, will be singularly beneficial in a difficult eruption of the menses in very young people, or in an obstructed habit in regard of those more advanced in age. This form is contrived for the conveniency of taking the steel, which, perhaps, in any other, would be apt to recoil, or sit very uneasily on the stomach.

PILULÆ RESINOSÆ.

Rosin Pills.

Take common rosin and sugar of lead, of each a dram; camphire and balsam of copaiva, of each half a dram; twelve drops of oil of turpentine; and, with a sufficient quantity of the yolk of an egg, make them into pills.

This is a composition well enough adapted to that no uncommon complaint in the female sex, called the fluor albus, or whites. Four of these pills may, on this occasion, be taken twice a-day, and continued as circumstances may require. In a gonorrhœa, likewise, after the virulence has been removed by proper evacuation, doses of them, exhibited in the same manner, will be serviceable, without running any risque from their astringent faculty.

PILULÆ de SANGUINE DRACONIS.

Dragons's Blood Pills.

Take two drams and a half of dragon's blood; sugar of lead and roch-alum, of

each fifteen grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of Strasburgh turpentine, form them into fifty pills.

These pills are endued with a great stypticity, and, on that account, are accommodated to several disorders proceeding from a preternatural relaxation of the vessels. In an immoderate flux of the menses they are particularly beneficial, and, by corrugating the fibres of the stomach, will very much assist in promoting digestion. Four of them are to be taken twice or thrice a-day. In a diarrhœa, rhubarb ought to precede the use of them.

PILULÆ de SPERMATE CETI.

Spermaceti Pills.

Take a dram of spermaceti; and two drams of white sugar-candy in powder. Grind these well together, and then, with a warm pestle, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of balsam, form them into pills.

Spermaceti is emollient, gently detensive and vulnerary. Hence it becomes an admirable medicine in coughs that

owe their rise to sharp defluxions, erosions of the vessels, and even ulcerations of them. It is very effectual in inward bruises and imposthumations, as also in pleurisies, and after delivery. In nephritic cases likewise, by enlarging the passages, and expelling the gritty sabulous matter, it confers great ease, and will do service even in bloody urine. Three or four of these pills may be taken twice or thrice a-day, and continued according to the exigency of the complaint.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ CATHARTICÆ.

Purging Stomach Pills.

Take a scruple of Rufus's pill; resin of jalap and salt of tartar, of each five grains; a drop of oil of cinnamon; and, with a sufficient quantity of elixir proprietatis, make these ingredients into five pills.

As pills are more eligible to several persons than a purge in a liquid form, these will be useful on occasions where an evacuation of that nature is necessary or convenient, being a dose that will answer the end gently and mildly, taken

early in the morning, and repeated at proper distances, as circumstances may require.

PULVIS ABSORBENS.

An Absorbent Powder.

Take prepared crabs-eyes, and red coral prepared, of each a scruple. Make a powder.

From the general predominancy of acidities in the stomach, absorbents are of frequent and singular use. In the beginning of fevers, after bleeding and vomiting, they are of particular service; inasmuch as they produce a most agreeable sensation in the stomach, by sheathing whatever acrimonious particles may be exerting their vellicating property in that organ, and thereby be raising a commotion in the blood and fluids. And, as the finest parts may possibly enter the lacteals, and by that means be communicated to the circulating mass, their efficacy will be manifested there by their destroying sour foreign corpuscles, the main source of feverish fermentations and inflammations. And, in regard of children, we are destitute of our principal support

without the use of absorbents. For their fevers, and in a manner all their other disorders, spring chiefly from acidities prevailing in the stomach and first passages; for the removal of which vellicating particles nothing is so directly adapted, as the obtunding and sheathing faculty of alkaline substances, such as crabs eyes, coral, chalk, and the like. The above forms are only single doses for grown persons, which are to be taken in some suitable liquid, and repeated every four or six hours, according to the circumstances of the patient. In respect of children, the quantity of powder is to be proportioned to their respective ages. And there is one conveniency attendant on the exhibition of these absorbents, which is very worthy our attention, viz. that, with the least caution imaginable, there is almost an impossibility of doing any injury by prescribing them.

PULVIS ÆTHIOPICUS HIGGIANUS.

Higg's Æthiopic Powder.

Take four ounces of the flower of sulphur, and a pound of quicksilver. Mix, and make a very fine powder.

This powder, says its author, incorporated according to art, will work its way through the minutest passages, and that more forcible than any other alterative whatever. Consequently it is of great efficacy in removing obstructions that are wont to be formed in the vessels, and is infinitely preferable to the common *Æthiops mineral* of the shops. It may be used externally, worked into an ointment with hog's lard, in all cold tumours and obstructed glands, and internally, in its native *Æthiopic* form, as an alterative.

PULVIS ALEXIPHARMACUS.

An Alexipharmac Powder.

Take a scruple of the compound powder of contrayerva, and ten grains of saffron. Mix for a powder. Or,

Take fourteen grains of virginia snake-root; castor and saffron, of each six grains. Mix for a powder. Or,

Take the compound powder of contrayerva, and virginia snake-root, of each fifteen Grains. Mix for a powder. Or,

Take fifteen grains of the calx of antimony, saffron and camphire, of each five grains. Mix for a powder. Or,

Take a scruple of bezoardic powder, myrrh and castor, of each four grains. Mix for a powder. Or,

Take a scruple of compound powder of crabs claws, and ten grains of saffron. Mix for a powder.

In fevers of the low, depressed, or nervous kind, something of the nature of these powders will be absolutely necessary; any one of which taken at once, and repeated every four or six hours, along with some julep corresponding with the same intention, will greatly contribute to the raising of the pulse, and the expulsion of the morbid matter through the pores of the skin by a continued diaphoresis. Should any twitchings of the tendons show themselves at the same time, blistering, to a pretty good degree, ought to accompany the use of the other remedies.

PULVIS ANTHELMINTHICUS.

A Powder against Worms.

Take coralline in powder, and Æthiops mineral, of each fifteen grains; and mix for a dose. Or,

Take ten grains of powder of tin; a scruple of Æthiops mineral; and mix for a dose. Or,

Take a scruple of powdered tin; ten grains of Æthiops mineral; and mix for a dose. Or,

Take sixteen grains of powder of coralline; ten grains of Æthiops mineral; powder of savine and saffron, of each three grains. Mix for one dose.

Worms are a common complaint in children. When these are predominant, some one of the above powders, mixed with treacle, for the conveniency of taking, given twice a-day for three successive days, by way of preparation for a purgative medicine on the fourth, will go near to disarm those animalcula of their eroding powers, and continued in like

manner for a few days longer, will entirely clear the intestines of them. The dose is to be increased or diminished in proportion to the age.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS.

A Powder against the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take half an ounce of ash-coloured ground liverwort, and two drams of black pepper. Beat them together into a powder.

This powder was inserted in the London Pharmacopœia in the year 1721, at the desire of Dr. Mead; whose method of giving it, as set down in his mechanical account of poisons, is this, viz.

The patient must be blooded at the arm nine or ten ounces; and, this powder being divided into four doses, one of them must be taken every morning, fasting, for four mornings successively, in half a pint of cow's milk, warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into the cold bath, or a cold spring, or river, every morning fasting for a month. He must be dipt all over, but not stay in (with his head above wa-

ter) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in three times a-week for a fortnight longer. Thus, by means of a course easily to be pursued, by preventing the fever for a long time after the bite, and constantly provoking a great discharge by urine, the patient may possibly be secured from danger.

PULVIS ASTRINGENS.

An Astringent Powder.

Take Japan earth, Armenian bole, and dragon's blood, of each eight grains; and a drop of oil of cinnamon. Mix for one dose.

This may be taken and repeated every six or eight hours, in whatever preternatural relaxation of the vessels, in either sex. It would be particularly serviceable in the fluor albus, and in an excessive discharge of the menses in women, and in preventing an abortion. In intestinal fluxes also, after the exhibition of rhubarb, it would, by its corrugating faculty, be very beneficial. The white-drink may,

on these occasions, accompany its administration.

PULVIS BEZOARDICUS.

Bezoardic Powder.

Take a pound of the compound powder of crabs-claws, and an ounce of oriental bezoar prepared. Make them together into a powder.

In fevers of the eruptive kind, the small pox particularly, as Dr Mead suggests, it is necessary jointly to restrain the inflammation of the blood, and assist the expulsion of the matter through the skin. For the promoting both these purposes, this powder and nitre will be found of use, in the proportion of two parts of the former with one of the latter, though sometimes these are mixed in equal quantities. An adult may take half a dram of the powder, thus mixed, three or four times a-day, the dose being lessened for children agreeably to their age. To this also, should the heat of the blood be increased to a violent degree, must be added spirit of vitriol dropped in a suitable quantity into the patient's usual drink. But should vo-

mitings, or a nausea, be predominant, half an ounce of juice of lemon, mixed with a scruple of salt of worm-wood, given in a draught, will allay these symptoms.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS pro PUERIS.

A Purging Powder for Children.

Take rhubarb, resin of jalap, and calomel, of each a dram; and three drams of doubly-refined sugar. Mix for a powder.

This is no less an efficacious than safe purge for children. For it will substantially evacuate whatever slimy humours may be lining the coats of the intestines, productive of gripes and worms. The dose is from ten grains to a scruple, in proportion to the age. The ingredients should all be powdered separately, and rendered very fine.

PULVIS MARTIALIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Steel.

Take six drams of prepared steel; cassia-bark and nutmegs, of each half an ounce; cloves and mace, of each two

drains; and two ounces of fine sugar. Powder, and mix according to art.

Chalybeates are of the class of very powerful de-obstruents, and consequently of known efficacy in a chlorosis, suppression of the menses, and all cachexies, either in regard of the male or female sex. From their warming and invigorating faculty, they likewise are greatly instrumental in restoring a decayed constitution. We are indebted to Dr. Bate for this powder, who speaks highly in its commendation, the dose of it is from a dram to two drams, to be taken for some time every morning in a glass of white-wine.

PULVIS PARTUM PROVOCANS.

A Powder to help Delivery.

Take cinnamon and saffron, of each ten grains; two scruples of borax; and mix into a powder according to art.

This powder, where labour-pains are defective, taken in any suitable vehicle, will scarcely ever fail of giving relief, in case there be no obstacle in the way to

delivery from some preternatural position of the foetus. Of course it is a medicine much in vogue for effecting the purpose expressed by its title.

TINCTURA ANTI-PHTHISICA.

An Anti-hectic Tincture.

Take salt of steel and sugar of lead, of each four ounces. Put them into a matrass with a quart of brandy. Digest for twenty hours, in order to make a tincture.

As hectic indispositions are ever accompanied with a great relaxation of the solids, and fusion of the fluids, this tincture, from the property it is endued with of bracing the former, and of giving a firmer texture to the latter, is, as it were, specifically adapted to the relief of them; so that it is no wonder it should be frequently prescribed on those occasions. And, indeed, it will be serviceable in whatever case that may call for medicines of an astringent nature. A tea-spoonful of it may be taken twice a-day in a draught of Spaw or Bristol water.

TINCTURA PARALYTICA.

An Anti-Paralytic Tincture.

Take two ounces of cantharides in powder; six drams of the seed of bishop's-weed; and a pint and a half of rectified spirit of wine. Digest them together for some days, and then strain off the liquor for use.

This is devoted entirely to external embrocations, where the parts are become numbed or paralytic. It is stimulating to a great degree, and on that score highly proper to be used, in order to restore the stupified fibres to their former state of sensibility. It is apt to excoriate if much rubbed on the part, but without any ill consequence on that account. It is here inserted from Dr Bate.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI VINOSA.

The Tincture of Rhubarb in Wine.

Take two ounces of rhubarb; half an ounce of the lesser cardamom-seeds; and two drams of saffron. Infuse these ingredients three days without heat in a

quart of white-wine, and then strain it for use.

Rhubarb, being an excellent strengthener of the stomach and bowels, is a powerful help in fluxes of all kinds, and an efficacious medicine against any distempered contents of the intestinal and mesenterial glands. It is likewise a serviceable remedy in the jaundice, being celebrated by several authors for its property of purging the liver. Nor is it void of diuretic qualities, as it frequently passes through the kidneys so much, as very evidently to discover itself in the urine. On which account it is of benefit in obstructions of the reins and ureters. It is a good purge against worms, and will clear away those crudities in the bowels, which are apt to generate them. This tincture is a very convenient form of conveying its virtues; which may be given to an adult, in the quantity of about two ounces, half over night, and to children a spoonful or two at a time, in proportion to their age.

TINCTURA SACRA.

The Sacred Tincture.

Take an ounce of socotorine aloes powdered; the lesser cardamom-seeds, and Virginia snake-root, of each a dram; a scruple of cochineal; and half a pint of white wine. Digest these in a sand-heat two days, and then strain for use.

In all wind and flatulencies of the bowels creating troublesome colicky pains, this tincture, by its discussing warmth in the first place, and its evacuating the slimy humours in the next, from whence those distending pains proceed, will produce very agreeable effects. But care must at the same time be taken, that no inflammation be subsisting in the bowels, which a hot, aloetic purgative, as this is, would undoubtedly increase. In that case bleeding would be requisite. Other main advantages might be derived from this remedy in several chronic disorders, were it managed so as to make it become an alterative, which is done by giving it in small quantities. For by this means it would enter the lacteals, and circulate

with the mass of blood, without exerting its cathartic property in the intestines. Hence it would be serviceable in the jaundice, asthmatic complaints, and whatever viscidities of the juices, or infarctions of the vessels; as it could not but very powerfully break and deterge the humours in the minutest canals, so as to fit them for evacuation, in a manner the most agreeable to nature. If the intention be to purge with it, the dose is about two ounces, half to be taken over night.

VINUM ARTHRITICUM PURGANS.

A Purging Wine against the Gout.

Take turpeth and hermodactyls, of each two ounces; jalap and black hellebore, of each an ounce; two drams of cinnamon; half an ounce of ginger; and an ounce of lavender-flowers. Infuse these ingredients in two quarts of mountain-wine for a fortnight, and then strain off for use.

In any obstruction of the nerves, or stagnation of humours in remote parts of the body, this is both a pleasant and an

efficacious remedy, especially if it be so managed as to render it an alterative, which is done by taking it in such small quantities, as to prevent its exerting its powers in the first passages. By this means it will enter the lacteals, and, by the laws of circulation, reach the most minute recesses; and, by its active and attenuating faculty, dissociate whatever particles may be there already concreted, and cut off any future lodgment of those humours on the joints, which form that painful distemper the gout. For this end three or four spoonfuls of it are to be taken over-night, and to be often repeated, according to the urgency of the complaint.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM.

Steel Wine.

Take four ounces of the filings of steel; rue and pennyroyal, of each two handfuls; piony and cassamunair roots, of each an ounce; and two drams of saffron. Infuse in two quarts of white-wine for fourteen days, and then strain for use.

In all obstructions of the womb, liver, and spleen, this, by its attenuating, and, at the same time, invigorating quality, is justly esteemed a good medicine. It not only promotes the menstrual discharges to a great degree; but, by cleansing the organs of generation, and strengthening the tone of the blood, will, if used for some time, even forward conception. Two or three ounces of it are to be taken every day for a month or six weeks.

VINUM ENULATUM.

Elecampane Wine.

Take green elecampane-root, white sugar, and currants cut small, of each four ounces. Infuse these ingredients cold for fourteen days in two quarts of white wine.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of this preparation, it is of singular use in complaints of the breast, in weak lungs, and in asthmatic disorders; and, from the detersive property of the elecampane-root, will greatly help to promote those ulcerations, which almost ever terminate

in a confirmed consumption, and consequently death. The same deterging power of this root renders this infusion serviceable likewise in all cachexies and tendency towards a dropsy. A glassful of it is to be drank twice a-day.

VINUM MILLEPEDUM.

Wine of Millepedes.

Take half a pound of millepedes. Put them alive into a quart of white-wine. After some days infusion, strain and press out very hard. Then put in two drams of saffron; a dram of salt of steel; two scruples of salt of amber; and after three or four days strain for use.

This is of a greatly detergent nature, and works very powerfully by urine. Hence it is an admirable medicine in a jaundice, dropsy, or any obstructed or loaded habit. Two ounces of it are to be taken twice a-day.

VINUM SCORBUTICUM.

Wine against the Scurvy.

Take sorrel, brooklime, water cresses, and garden scurvy-grass, of each three handfuls; roots of elecampane, blue flower-de-luce, and horse-raddish, of each an ounce and a half; an ounce of scurvy-grass seed, and two quarts of white-wine. Let all digest two days together. Then press out hard for settling and use.

This preparation being of a very scouring and detersive nature, is in an especial manner devoted to the relief of scorbutic disorders. Taken in spring time, when the ingredients are in their full force and vigour, it may break and divide whatever preternatural cohesions of the blood may happen to obstruct the glands; and, by restoring the mass to a due state of fluidity, obviate those feverish dispositions, which naturally arise from any impediment and bar put to the necessary secretions. Being diuretic, and a great quickener of the motions of the fluids, it may be likewise serviceable in an unwieldy habit from sluggish watery humours, and

help to throw off a dropsy. A glassful of it is to be drank twice a-day, and continued for some time.

VINUM STOMACHICUM.

Stomach Wine.

Take half an ounce of gentian root; galangal, calamus aromaticus, and Spanish angelica-root, of each two drams; an ounce of centaury-tops; the outer peel of three Seville oranges with their juice; and a dram of saffron. Infuse these materials in two quarts of sherry for fourteen days. Then strain for use.

All the ingredients of this composition concur to render it a most grateful bitter. Nor indeed can there be devised a more agreeable remedy in a want of appetite, a cold constitution, or any sudden indisposition, either from intemperance, or any other cause. A glassful of it is to be taken twice a-day.

UNGUENTUM OPTHALMICUM.

An Ointment for the Eyes.

Take an ounce of prepared tutty; two scruples of lapis hæmatites prepared; and four grains of prepared pearl. Put them into a porphyry or marble mortar, and rub them with a sufficient quantity of viper's grease, or fat, to make a liniment.

For the communication of this medicine we are indebted to the late Sir Hans Sloane, who thus expresses himself in his account of it. "The method, says he, "which has best succeeded with me in "facilitating the efficacious use of this "liniment, is to bleed, and blister in the "neck and behind the ears, in order to "draw off the humours from the eyes; "and afterwards, according to the degree of the inflammation, or acrimony of the juices, to make a drain by issues between the shoulders, or a perpetual blister. And, for washing the eyes, "I generally recommend spring-water, "which I think preferable to any spiritu-

"ous lotion, whether simple or compound.
 "And the best inward medicines I have
 "experienced to be conserve of rosemary-
 "flowers; anti-epileptic powders, such as
 "pulvis ad guttetam; betony, sage, rose-
 "mary, eyebright, wild valerian root,
 "castor, &c. washed down with a tea
 "made of some of the same ingredients;
 "as also drops of spirit. lavendul. com-
 "posit. and sal volat. oleos. If the
 "inflammation returns, drawing about
 "six ounces of blood from the temples
 "by leeches, or cupping on the shoulders,
 "is very proper. The liniment is to be
 "applied with a small hair-pencil, the
 "eye winking or a little opened."

UNGUENTUM PSORICUM.

An Ointment for the Itch.

Take four ounces of crude brimstone;
 one ounce of sal armoniac finely powder-
 ed; and, with half a pound of hog's-lard,
 work it up into an ointment.

In those cutaneous eruptions, termed
 the itch, this ointment, rubbed in well on
 the parts affected, will be attended with

the desired success, though the disorder be never so inveterate; and, for ease, safety, and expedition, gives place to no application whatever that can be made use of, in order to remove that troublesome complaint. Physic ought to accompany the unction, and bleeding to precede it.



^{III} DIRECTIONS

CONCERNING

BLEEDING.

OF all the remedies recurred to in relieving the diseased part of mankind, there are none of such general service and advantage, as that of bleeding; as there is no one, on the other hand, attended with more pernicious consequences, when indirectly and injudiciously ordered. A number of illnesses are absolutely owing to too great a quantity of blood; in which cases there is ever of course an indispensable necessity for proportionably draining this fluid. Though, in the preceding work, there is pointed out a variety of occasions, where venæsection is indicated previously to, or along with, this or that particular medicine; yet, perhaps, it may be no disagreeable task I perform, in the opinion of the generality of my

readers, in thus collecting those scattered directions. In all inflammatory distempers, it is next kin to a sacrilege to omit it; as it is, on the contrary, exposing the patient to the utmost hazard to enjoin it in a low, languid, depressed state, where the spirits before were too much exhausted, and nature, consequently, unable to support the least evacuation. Hence it ought to be constantly directed, and repeated according to the exigency of the violence and duration of the malady, in pleuretic and peripneumatic disorders, during the first few days of those painful attacks. But it is in vain to expect any resource from thence, when once suppuration is begun, and the morbid matter is only to be thrown off by expectoration, which bleeding must necessarily retard.

Again, in apoplectic and epileptic disorders, a dysentery, or bloody flux, and irksome heat of the bowels, we must bleed in proportion to the illness; which we must likewise generally do in the beginning of fevers, and as religiously abstain from drawing away blood on their decline; as, from being inflammatory, they

are often at this period degenerated into the nervous kind, when the chief of the affair is to be transacted by a liberal application of blisters.

Bleeding, again, ought to be directed in large abscesses, where there is an excessive turgency from the flux of humours, and a great oppression of nature from immoderate heat. For in that case, by drawing away some blood, the suppuration is happily performed, both in point of time, and the complete discharge of the morbid matter.

In the small-pox also (for the communication of which experience we are obliged to Dr Mead, to whose Treatise on that subject I refer the reader), bleeding, and that repeated in some cases, may be advantageously ordered in plethoric habits at any period of that distemper, except in children under twitchings of the nerves, before the eruption; it being, in respect to these, found, by frequent trials, that the taking away blood, in that situation, renders the disease mortal.

In a word, wherever prevail sore eyes, a sciatica, a dry, husky cough, an head-

ach, inflammations of the womb or bladder, a virulent gonorrhœa, cordee, buboes, venereal stricture, inflamed piles, hot rheumatism, dry-gripes, sore throat, an asthma, colic, strangury, gravel, nephritic pains, hæmorrhages, an inveterate itch, and the like, the opening of a vein is of peculiarly service. But in dropsies, a jaundice, the gout, and all illnesses derived from too great a relaxation of the vessels, or obstruction of them, remedies, adapted to the respective complaints, must be sought for from other respective quarters, without the least thought of increasing those disorders by abrupt and preposterous bleeding.



AN

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Vapours. Cerevisia Anti-Splenetica cum
Chalybe, Electarium Chalybea-
tum, Pilulæ Cachecticæ, Pilulæ
Castoreæ, Pilulæ Gummosæ, Pilu-
læ Hystericæ.

Ulcers, Cancerous, of the Tonsils, Uvu-
la, and Tongue. Mistura Oralis
Higgiana.

Scorbutic. Mistura Neutralis Hig-
giana.

Urine, Bloody. Pilulæ de Spermate Ceti.

Heat of. Haustus Diureticus.

Heat of in Fevers. Bolus e Cam-
phora.

Wheezing. Emulsio Asthmatica.

Whites in Women. See Fluor Albus.

Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Tinc-
tura Sacra.

Worms. Pulvis Anthelminthicus, Pulvis
Catharticus pro Pueris, Tinctura
Rhabarbari Vinosa.

POSTSCRIPT.

MR HIGGS, an ingenious Surgeon of BIRMINGHAM, having given the Public an Essay on several stubborn Disorders, altogether worthy the perusal of every Gentleman devoted to the Practice of PHYSIC, I have selected from this Piece of his three of the most important Formulæ, and inserted them in the foregoing Appendix under his name, pointing out their uses, at the same time, in the words, as near as is possible, of their sagacious Author: being unwilling to omit adopting any thing capable of coming within the compass of my projected scheme, that seems to bid so fair for proving of really eminent service to the sick and distressed.

JOHN THEOBALD.

FINIS.



